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GUIDE-BOOK TO DETROIT

Prepared for
Members of the
AMERICAN
LIBRARY
ASSOCIATION
in Conference
at Detroit

June 26 -- July 1, 1922

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Compliments of the
DETROIT COMMITTEE FOR
THE CONFERENCE OF THE
AMERICAN LIBRARY
ASSOCIATION

DETROIT

THE stranger first coming to Detroit, if he be interested in the busy economic side of modern life, will find a marvelous industrial beehive; if he be a lover of nature he will take notice of a site made forever remarkable by the waters of the noble strait which gives the city its name; if he be a student of romance and history he will discover legends and records as entertaining and as instructive as the continent can supply.

Detroit's present speaks for itself. It has its good side and its bad. The city's location and the particular lines of endeavor along which the energies of its leaders have been directed have stamped it with a peculiar character. This individuality has come to be more especially apparent during the past two decades; whereas the Detroit of 1900 was still something of a quiet country town, the metropolis of today represents quite accurately the feverish intensity and activity of modern industrial America.

This aspect of twentieth century Detroit is not difficult to discover or to study. Less obvious is the story of the past.

Incidentally, it is a past not unworthy of mention, nor unfit to be compared with that of other American cities. Excepting the old Spanish towns, no American city is a full century older than Detroit. As for the middle west, including the Mississippi Valley and the trans-Allegheny region, it includes no metropolis that ranks in age with the City of the Straits—Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cincinnati and St. Louis are its juniors by many years, and even in old Louisiana, New Orleans and Mobile were not founded until after Cadillac had established his post at Le Détroit.

Cadillac's name and fame long since caught the fancy of Detroiters, as they deserved to do. Though the early voyageurs and traders had established a post at famous Michilimaekinae, and though Du L'hut had founded another fort near the strategic point where Port Huron now stands, it remained for Cadillac to perceive that neither of these sites compared with the one on "the strait."

"Le Détroit," he wrote the great governor general, Count Frontenac, "is the real center of the lake country—the gateway to the west."

Frontenac accepted this wise judgment, and in 1701, Cadillac led a party of voyageurs and soldiers from Montreal up the Ottawa,

through Lake Nipissing and French River to Georgian Bay, and then down past Du L'hut's abandoned post to "the strait."

Here, on "the fine open plains where the deer roam in graceful herds," as he wrote to Frontenac, Cadillac founded his post. It remained under the lilics of France for sixty years while dusky, squalid Indians traded their furs and sometimes waged bitter war on the French, while the adventurous *coueurs de bois* started on new exploring expeditions and while the simple-minded habitants and their numerous progeny cultivated the long, narrow farms, platted at right angles to the river so that each family should have access to the water for fishing purposes. The town itself was a mere hamlet, occupying what is now less than four small city blocks in the vicinity of Jefferson Avenue and Griswold Street.

When Montcalm and Wolfe had fought their duel to the death, Canada and the Northwest passed on into the hands of Britain. As an English post, from 1763 to 1796, Detroit passed through exciting events—Pontiac's rising and long siege of the town; the Revolution, when Hair-Buyer Hamilton held sway until he was captured by George Rogers Clarke and his Virginians; the later Indian wars in which the British garrison usually gave aid, more or less open, to the redskins against the Americans.

Under the British regime the town did not change greatly, though some English families came, among them a number whose descendants are Detroiters today. It was still a trading post, with the Indians more difficult to control than before because of the quantities of firewater sold them by the English traders.

After long delay, the post was surrendered to the United States in 1796, and John Francis Hamtramck, a brave Canadian-born soldier of the Revolution, raised the Stars and Stripes, which were to come down once more, but not to stay down, at the time of Hull's fiasco in 1812.

During the first quarter-century of American rule Detroit grew but slowly. A fire in 1805 wiped out most of the original village, making it easy for far-seeing citizens to bring about the adoption of a new plan for streets and squares—the one which has been followed to the present day.

One hundred years ago, Detroit was still a frontier village, with a population of not over 1500. At about that time commenced the great surge of population toward the West, helped at first by the

early lake steamers, and in later decades tremendously accelerated by railways. In three decades after 1822, Detroit's population increased nearly 2,000 per cent and the town began to take on the form and character of a metropolis. Rapid growth continued. From 1850 to 1900, the population doubled approximately every 15 years and many prosperous industries were developed, particularly the manufacture of stoves, steel railway cars and drugs. Soon after the opening of the present century came the beginning of the automobile era, which has revolutionized many things, among them the city that is the greatest center of activity in this almost incredible industry.

Detroit today does not suggest its French founders as plainly as does New Orleans, but it is as reminiscent of them as modern New York of Peter Stuyvesant and his burghers. It reveals the marvelous development of the Great West with as much emphasis as St. Louis or Chicago. It shows how a splendid natural setting can redeem a city, in part, from man's mistakes. It illustrates the immense vitality and energy of the American people. To the student of the past, its story is a never-fading romance, something of whose glamour and primitive vividness one may appreciate by studying Gari Melchers' three wonderful paintings in the Delivery Hall of the Public Library.

N. H. BOWEN.

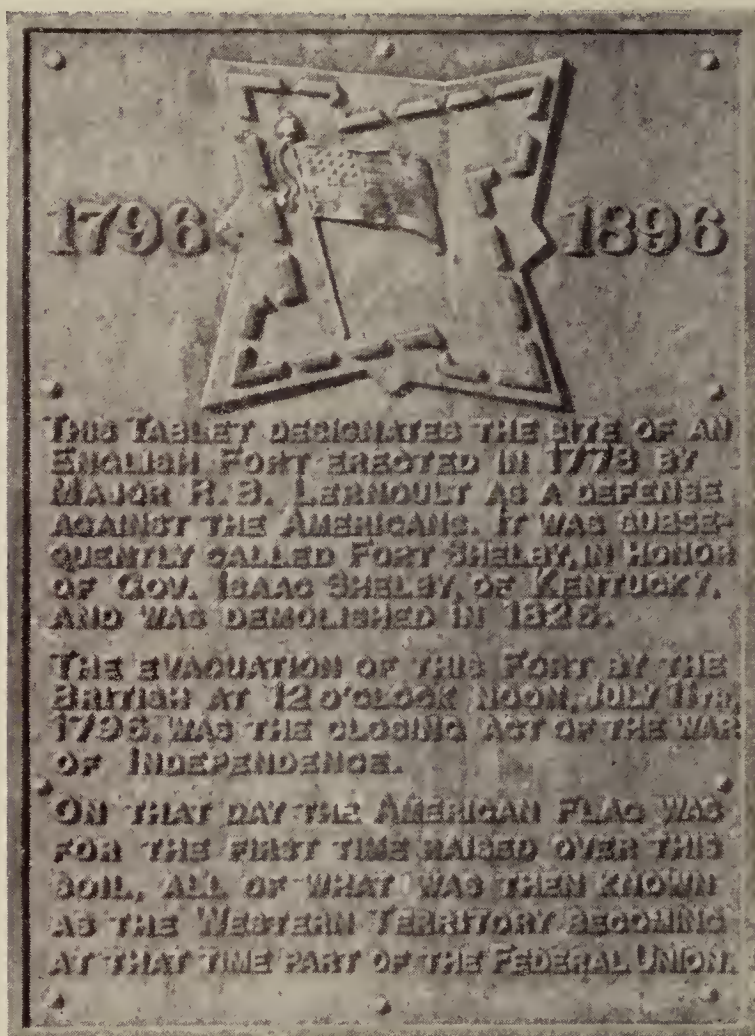
A Tour to Historic Sites

DETROIT has no very old buildings such as are found in the cities along the Atlantic seaboard. The small wooden houses of which the old French town consisted were destroyed in the fire of June 11, 1805. When rebuilt, although laid out in wider streets, it was for the most part still a town of wooden buildings. Of these, many were well built of heavy timber, but their historical importance was not realized until increasing property values had caused their destruction.

Tablets have been placed to mark a number of important sites and a pilgrimage to them gives a fair idea of the early history of the city.

From the Hotel Statler, going southward along Washington Boulevard to Michigan Avenue, then east, past the front of the

Cadillac Hotel and southward down Shelby Street, we come to the Detroit Post Office. On the south or Fort Street entrance is a tablet with the following inscription:



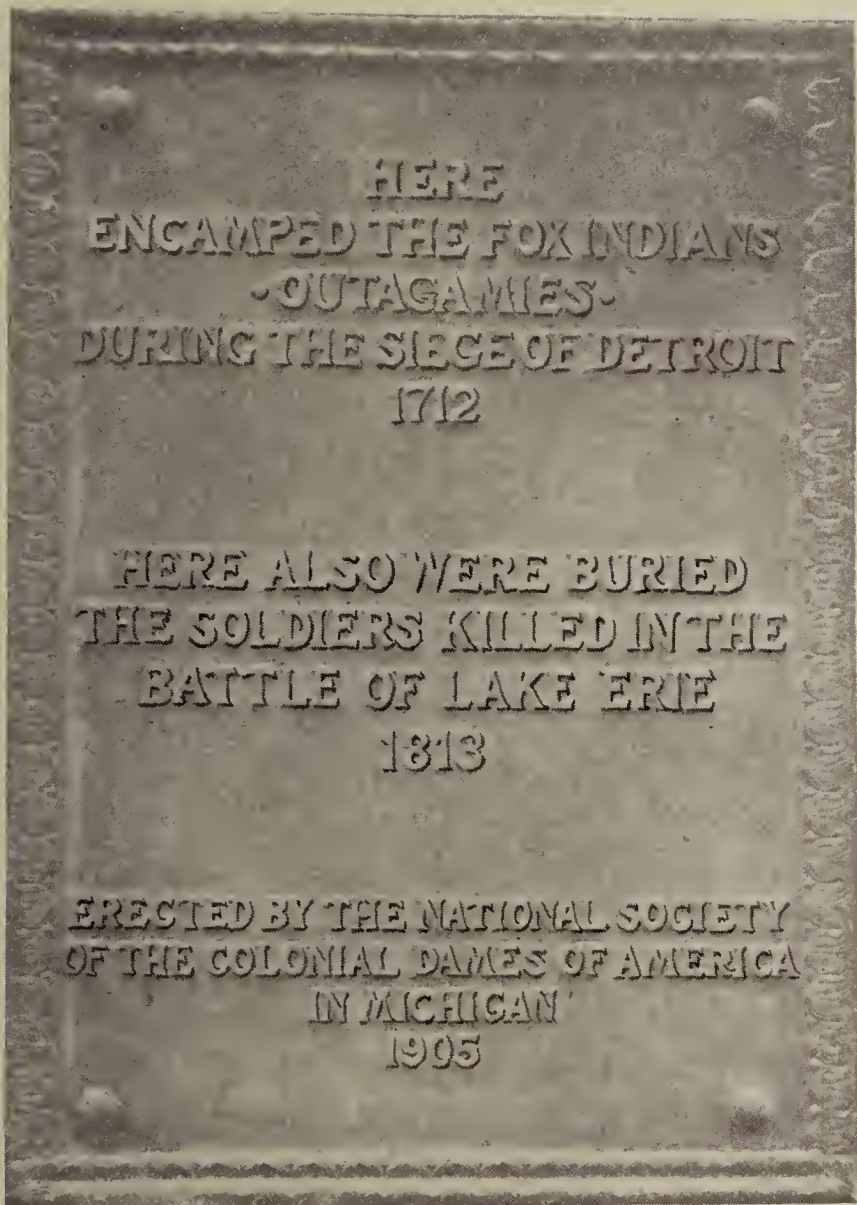
1796

1896

This tablet designates the site of an English Fort erected in 1778 by Major R. B. Lernoult, as a defense against the Americans. It was subsequently called Fort Shelby, in honor of Governor Isaac Shelby, of Kentucky, and was demolished in 1826.

The evacuation of this fort by the British at 12 o'clock noon, July 11th, 1796, was the closing act of the war of Independence.

On that day the American flag was for the first time raised over this soil, all of what was then known as the Western Territory becoming at that time part of the Federal Union.



Turning east on Fort Street we reach Griswold Street, named after Stanley Griswold, first secretary of Michigan Territory. On the southwest corner of Fort and Griswold Streets, the tablet commemorating the Fox Indian War may be found on the Fort Street side of the Moffat Building.

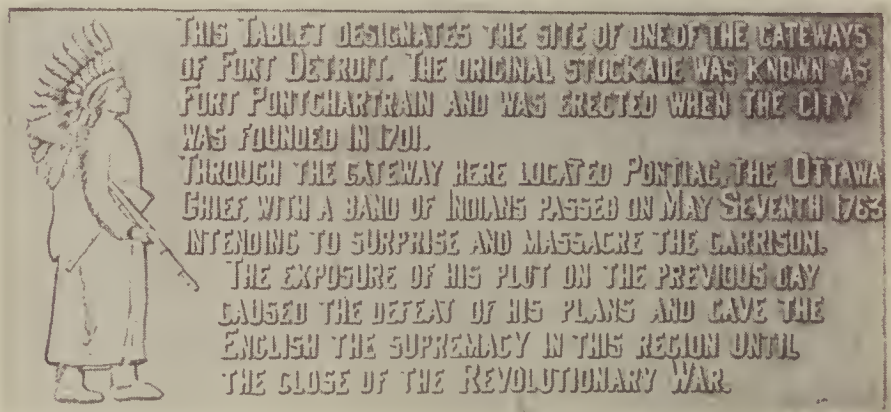
Here encamped the Fox Indians (Outagamies) during the siege of Detroit, 1712.

Here also were buried the soldiers killed in the Battle of Lake Erie, 1813.

Erected by the National Society of Colonial Dames of America in Michigan, 1905.

Going down Griswold Street, "the Wall Street of Detroit," toward the river, we cross the bed of the river Savoyard which was once a considerable stream and a prominent feature of the early geography of Detroit. The first settlement, "Cadillac's Village," lay west of Griswold Street, south of Larned, covering a square arpent of land (192 feet 9 inches) which extended across what is now Jefferson Avenue.

On the southwest corner of Griswold Street and Jefferson Avenue, on the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company's building, is a tablet commemorating the Conspiracy of Pontiac:



This tablet designates the site of one of the gateways of Fort Detroit. The original stockade was known as Fort Pontchartrain and was erected when the city was founded in 1701.

Through the gateway here located, Pontiac, the Ottawa Chief, with a band of Indians passed on May Seventh, 1763, intending to surprise and massacre the garrison.

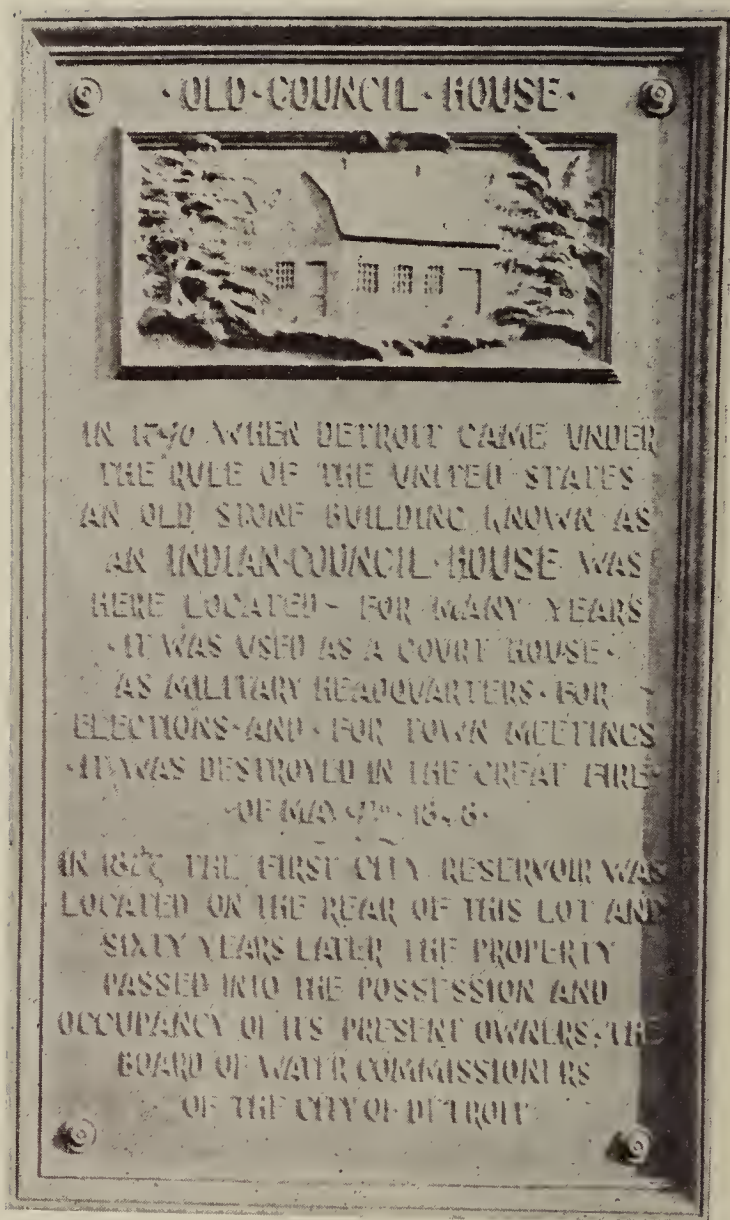
The exposure of his plot on the previous day caused the defeat of his plans and gave the English the supremacy in this region until the close of the Revolutionary War.

About a block and a half west, on the north side of Jefferson Avenue (No. 220) may be read the following inscription:

This tablet marks the starting point of the notable fire of June 11th, 1805, which is commemorated in the city seal. That fire destroyed every house save one in the ancient town of Detroit. It obliterated old lot lines and narrow streets and secured the wide avenues and public squares of the present day.



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Turning east on Jefferson Avenue, we cross the site of the demolished town with its "Commons," and pass that of the first shipyard at the foot of Woodward Avenue. On the building occupied by the offices of the Detroit Water Works, southwest corner

of Jefferson Avenue and Randolph Street, is the "Old Council House" tablet with the following inscription:

Old Council House. In 1796 when Detroit came under the rule of the United States an old stone building known as an Indian Council House was here located.

For many years it was used as a court house, as military headquarters, for elections and for town meetings. It was destroyed in the great fire of May 9th, 1848.

In 1827 the first city reservoir was located on the rear of this lot and sixty years later the property passed into the possession and occupancy of its present owners the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit.

Four blocks farther east on the front of the Art Museum is a tablet reading:

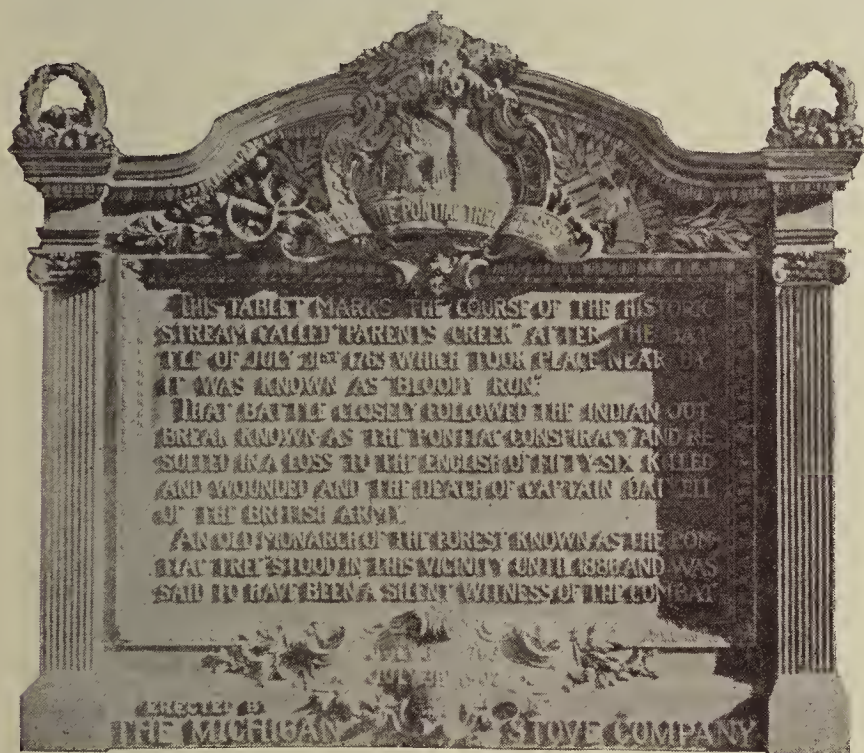
To Madame de la Mothe Cadillac, the first white woman to land upon these shores. By the women of Detroit. 1703-May, 1903.

Still farther east (12 blocks) is another memorial of Pontiac's siege of Detroit on the wall surrounding the plant of the Michigan Stove Company:

Parents Creek—The Pontiac Tree—Bloody Run.

This tablet marks the course of the historic stream called "Parents Creek." After the battle of July 31st, 1863 which took place near by, it was known as "Bloody Run."

That battle closely followed the Indian outbreak known as the "Pontiac conspiracy" and resulted in a loss to the English of fifty-six killed and wounded and the death of Captain Dalyell of the British Army.



An old monarch of the forest known as the "Pontiac Tree" stood in this vicinity until 1886 and was said to have been a silent witness of the combat.

July 31st, 1763—July 31st, 1902. Erected by the Michigan Stove Company.

Returning down Jefferson Avenue to Bates Street, then turning north to Larned Street (one block) we reach the site of the first building of the University of Michigan commemorated by a tablet on the east wall of the building on the northwest corner, occupied by Farrand, Williams and Clark:

The original building of the University of Michigan.

The University of Michigan which since 1837 has been established at Ann Arbor was originally located at Detroit and occupied a building erected for the purpose in 1817-18 on the spot here designated.

The first professorships were held by the Rev. John Montieth of the First Protestant Church and the Rev. Gabriel Richard of St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church.

From 1844 until demolished in 1858 the building was occupied by the Board of Education of the City of Detroit.

The first Sunday school in Michigan began its sessions in this building October 4th, 1818.

This tablet is erected by the University of Michigan Association of Detroit, A. D. 1901.

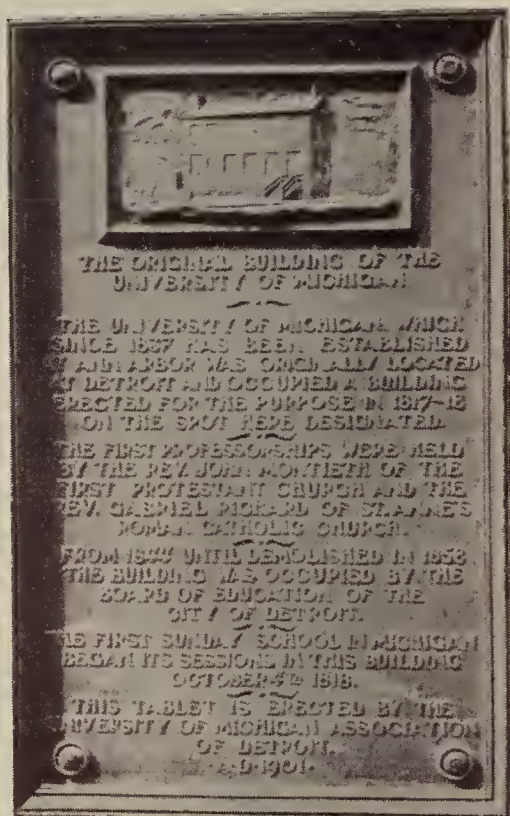
Two blocks north on Bates Street bring us to Cadillac Square. A block east is the Wayne County building, at the entrance to which is a tablet reading:

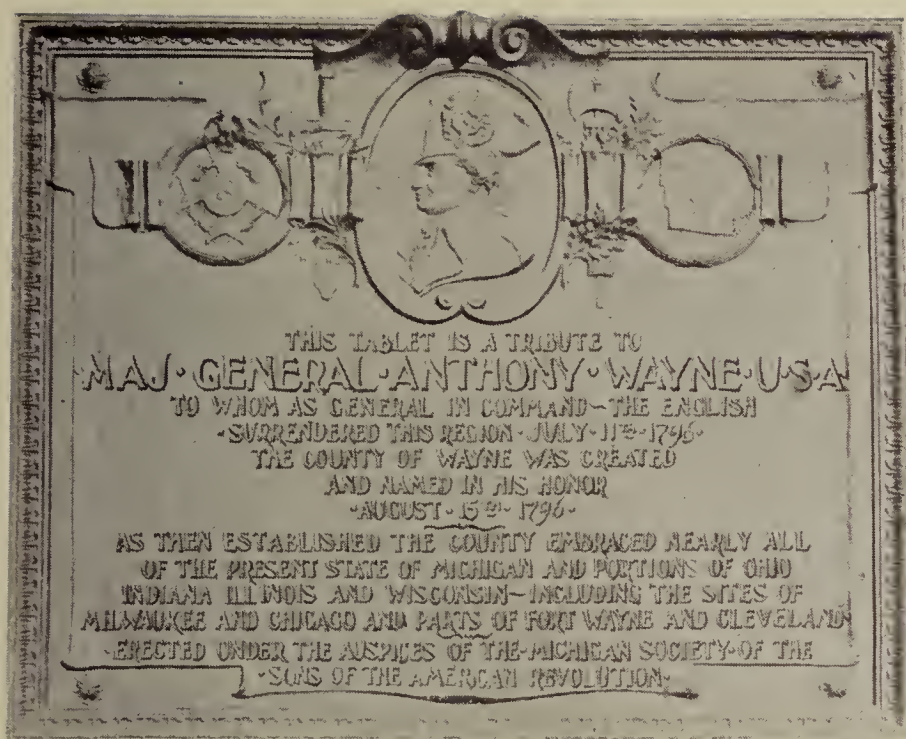
This tablet is a tribute to Major General Anthony Wayne, U. S. A. to whom as general in command the English surrendered this region July 11th, 1796.

The County of Wayne was created and named in his honor, August 15th, 1796.

As then established the county embraced nearly all of the present state of Michigan and portions of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin including the sites of Milwaukee and Chicago and parts of Fort Wayne and Cleveland.

Erected under the auspices of the Michigan Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.





Two blocks west of the County Building on Cadillac Square opposite the City Hall stands the Cadillac chair placed there at the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of Detroit. On its back is the following inscription:

1701

1901

This chair erected July 24th, 1901 is located on the site of the City Hall built in 1835 and occupied until 1871 as the seat of civic authority.

It is symbolic of the seigneurial rule of Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac, Knight of St. Louis, who with his company of colonists arrived at Detroit, July 24th, 1701.

On that day, under the patronage of Louis XIV, and protected by the flag of France, the City of Detroit, then called Fort Pontchartrain, was founded.

1701. ✱ 1901

THIS CHAIR, ERECTED JULY
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Return to the Statler may be made via Woodward Avenue or by going northwest on Michigan Avenue to Griswold Street, then north and west to Washington Boulevard across Capitol Square, the site, until 1847, of Michigan's state capitol, now marked by the statue of her boy governor, Stevens Thomson Mason.



Grant House. The modest frame dwelling at 1369 East Fort Street was the home of Brevet Captain Ulysses S. Grant from April, 1849 until May 25, 1850. A resolution recently passed by the Common Council provides for marking this building.

Libraries

The New Main Building of the Detroit Public Library, Woodward Avenue at Kirby Avenue, is described in a separate publication. (Unless otherwise specified the directions for reaching the libraries are from the Hotel Statler as a starting point.)

Detroit Public Library Branches

HERBERT BOWEN BRANCH, W. Grand Boulevard and Dix Avenue.

Established, 1911-12.

Neighborhood: largely American, with a few Lithuanians.

Baker car going west on Michigan Avenue to the Boulevard. 15 minutes.

MAGNUS BUTZEL BRANCH, E. Grand Boulevard and Harper Avenue.

Established, 1912-13.

Fine type of Tudor architecture.

Neighborhood: largest Polish colony in the city; many factories including the Packard, Dodge, Hupp and others; a growing American patronage.

Woodward car north to Baltimore; transfer to Grand Belt east, get off at first crossing of Boulevard and walk south to Harper. 30 minutes.

JAMES V. CAMPBELL BRANCH, 6625 W. Fort Street.

Established 1913. Moved to present building 1922.

Neighborhood includes many factories. Patrons are middle-class American factory workers. To the west is a large Hungarian settlement.

Any bus south. Transfer to Lafayette bus. Get off at Rademacher Avenue and walk south one block to Fort Street. 30-40 minutes.

EDWIN F. CONELY BRANCH, 4600 Martin Avenue at Michigan Avenue.

Established 1911. Moved to present building in 1913.

Neighborhood: almost entirely foreigners, Poles, Russians, Germans and Ukrainians. The schools in the neighborhood include the largest parochial school in the city.

"Michigan—Through" car on Michigan Avenue to Martin Avenue. 30 minutes.

DIVIE B. DUFFIELD BRANCH, W. Grand Boulevard and Dunedin Avenue.

Established 1916.

Neighborhood: residential, with many large apartment buildings and almost no factories; nearly 100 per cent American professional people. District includes 12 schools and Teachers' College.

John R bus at Madison Avenue to Dunedin Avenue. 30 minutes.

BERNARD GINSBURG BRANCH, 637 Brewster Street, between St. Antoine and Hastings Streets.

Established 1914. Moved to present building 1916.

Neighborhood: 50,000 population with 49 per cent Jews, 17 per cent Negroes, 13 per cent Italians.

Book collection includes Russian, Yiddish, Hebrew, Italian and German books. Largest juvenile circulation in the branches.

14th car north at Broadway to Brewster Street, walk half block west. 15 minutes.

JOHN S. GRAY BRANCH, 1117 Field Avenue, corner of Agnes Avenue.

Established 1904. Moved to present building 1913.

Neighborhood: mostly American professional people; bordered on the east by the fashionable Indian Village and on the west by a foreign district.

Jefferson bus on Woodward Avenue to Field Avenue. Walk north to Agnes Avenue.

GEORGE S. HOSMER BRANCH, Gratiot Avenue at Pulford Street.

Established 1900. Moved to present building 1911.

Neighborhood: largest German colony in the city, mostly of the second generation; some Poles, Italians, Jews and Negroes.

Gratiot car at Cadillac Square. 20 minutes.

CHAUNCEY HURLBUT BRANCH, Waterworks (Gladwin) Park, Jefferson Avenue.

Established jointly by the Board of Water Commissioners and the Detroit Public Library in 1905. Mr. Hurlbut left money to build the present building and maintain it, and left also a collection of books. Later the Detroit Public Library assumed all but the upkeep of the building and grounds.

Jefferson bus on Woodward Avenue to Waterworks Park. 30 minutes.

GEORGE V. N. LOTHIROP BRANCH, W. Grand Boulevard at Warren Avenue.

Established 1912.

Neighborhood: formerly entirely Americans, but now changing as Poles and Negroes move in.

Woodward car north to Forest; transfer to West Crosstown. 30 minutes.

OAKMAN BRANCH, 12846 Oakman Boulevard.

Established January 25, 1922, in rented quarters, formerly a store. Collection entirely adult.

Neighborhood: a new and growing American community.

"Trumbull—Through" (on Michigan Avenue) or Fenkell car to Buena Vista Avenue.

GEORGE OSIUS BRANCH, Gratiot Avenue at Burns Avenue.

Established 1914.

Neighborhood: middle-class American families.

Gratiot car at Cadillac Square. 30 minutes.

GABRIEL RICHARD BRANCH, Grand River Avenue at Stoepel Avenue.

In process of erection.

HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT BRANCH, 2200 Davison Boulevard at Lumpkin Avenue.

Established November, 1921.

Neighborhood: 26 nationalities, including Arabic, Swedish, Lithuanian, Ukrainian, Finnish and Slovakian. Largest Serbian colony in the United States. People from the Balkan States predominate, with Negroes a close second.

Baker or Victor car at Cadillac Square. 30-40 minutes.

JAMES E. SCRIPPS BRANCH, Grand River Avenue at Trumbull Avenue.

Established 1904. Moved to present building 1908.

The building which was the old George Booth home, and the small park in which it is situated were given to the city by Mr. James Scripps and his heirs, the building to be used as a library. In remodeling, many of the old home features were retained, giving it an unusual home-like appearance, yet making it a very workable library.

Neighborhood: comfortable, middle-class earning people, mostly American. Grand River car two blocks south of Hotel Statler to Trumbull. 15 minutes.

HENRY M. UTLEY BRANCH, Woodward Avenue, between Alger and King Avenues.

Present building opened, 1913.

Largest branch building.

Neighborhood: residential, with a large American adult patronage. Many Yiddish children are among the juvenile patrons.

Woodward Avenue car north to Alger Avenue. 30 minutes.

CHARLES I. WALKER BRANCH, Mack Avenue at Montclair Avenue.

Established November, 1921.

Neighborhood: lately the village of St. Clair Heights, largely American with some Belgians of the second generation.

Mack car at Cadillac Square to Montclair Avenue. 30 minutes.

Special Agencies

DOWN-TOWN ANNEX, 101 Gratiot Avenue.

Located temporarily in the Old Library building, which was erected in 1875.

Has been operating a little over a year as an Annex to the Main Building since the moving of the Main Collection to the new building. Serves the down-town business and shopping section.

Has the largest collection in the city of foreign books and out-of-town newspapers.

The old structure is to be torn down and a modern office building with space for a branch library built on the present site. In the meantime the old library with its dim galleries is an object of interest for its quaint architecture.

Walk south on Woodward Avenue to Gratiot Avenue, on Gratiot Avenue east one block. About 5 minutes.

COMMERCIAL LIBRARY, DETROIT BOARD OF COMMERCE, affiliated with the Detroit Public Library. Corner of Lafayette Boulevard, and Wayne Street.

On January 16, 1918, the Public Library established a commercial branch in the Board of Commerce, so as to serve better the needs of members and departments of the Board, with accurate and up-to-date information on business and commercial subjects. Most of the work is statistical.

Walk 5 blocks south from Hotel Statler. About 10 minutes.

LIBRARY, DETROIT INSTITUTE OF ARTS, 704 E. Jefferson Avenue.

Established in 1916.

Maintained jointly by the Detroit Institute of Arts and the Detroit Public Library. Contains about 3,500 books relating to the fine and decorative arts and archaeology, the publications issued by American and foreign museums, dealers' catalogs, catalogs of private collections, a large number of photographs covering the history of painting and sculpture and about 20,000 lantern slides illustrating the same subjects. Schools, artists and craftsmen are the chief patrons of the library, and the aim of the Institute is to build up a strong reference collection dealing with the possessions of the Museum.

Jefferson car at Grand River Avenue to Hastings Street, or Jefferson bus. About 15 minutes.

Special Libraries

ALBEE COMPANY, WILLIAM N.....Louise C. Grace, Librarian

ORGANIZED: September, 1920.

CHARACTER OF COLLECTION: Advertising and marketing.

SIZE: Several hundred books, pamphlets, periodicals; over a thousand trade catalogs.

LOCATION: 900 Marquette Building, corner of Wayne and Congress Streets.
Walk south on Washington Boulevard to Michigan Avenue, cross Michigan
Avenue, continue on Wayne Street to Congress Street.
OPEN: 8:30 A. M. to 12:00 M.; 1:00 P. M. to 5:30 P. M.

BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE COMPANY.....Mrs. L. E. Ball, in charge

CHARACTER OF COLLECTION: Burroughs literature, Accounting, Business
Education and Management, Advertising, Printing.
SIZE: 1500 volumes.
LOCATION: 6071 Second Boulevard.
Woodward Avenue car north to Burroughs Avenue; walk two blocks west.
OPEN: 8:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.; 1:30 P. M. to 5:30 P. M.

DETROIT BAR ASSOCIATION.....Olive C. Lathrop, Librarian

ORGANIZED: Library purchased from Detroit College of Law in 1915; pre-
viously owned by former Detroit Bar Association.
CHARACTER OF COLLECTION: Law.
SIZE: 25,000 volumes.
LOCATION: 648 Penobscot Building, on West Fort Street.
Walk south on Washington Boulevard to Cadillac Hotel, west on Michigan
Avenue to Shelby Street, south on Shelby Street to Fort Street, east on
Fort Street to Penobscot Building.
OPEN: 9:00 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

DETROIT EDISON COMPANY.....Maud A. Carabin, Librarian

ORGANIZED: 1915.
CHARACTER OF COLLECTION: Reference collection on Mechanical, Electrical,
Civil Engineering; Architectural, Legal, Metallurgical Subjects; Public
Utility Reports and Decisions; Society Proceedings from most represent-
ative scientific organizations in United States and Europe; selected U. S.
Documents; bound volumes of about 175 periodicals.
SIZE: 5,000 volumes.
LOCATION: 2000 Second Avenue, Room 626, The Detroit Edison Service
Building (at corner of Elizabeth Street and Second Avenue).
Walk west on Adams Avenue to Grand River Avenue; cross Grand River Ave-
nue and walk about one half block north to Elizabeth Street, then west
on Elizabeth Street one block to Second Avenue.
OPEN: 8:30 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.; Saturdays until 12:00 M.
NOTE: Technical reports, operating records of permanent value, and all re-
search reports and original data appertaining thereto are kept in the Li-
brary and filed according to a subject classification, especially evolved
to cover this material. The outline of this classification covers about
125 typed pages, and is used as a filing guide by six other departments.

DETROIT NEWS.....George B. Catlin, Librarian

ORGANIZED: October, 1917.
CHARACTER OF COLLECTION: General collection for reference in Newspaper
work; Filing and Clipping department.
SIZE: 16,000 volumes; 500,000 clippings.
LOCATION: Detroit News Building, 615 Lafayette Boulevard at Second
Avenue.
Walk south on Washington Boulevard to Wayne Street, south on Wayne
Street to Lafayette Boulevard, west on Lafayette Boulevard to Second
Avenue three blocks.
OPEN: 8:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
NOTE: First general library established in a Newspaper Office. Very beau-
tiful quarters in Renaissance style house the collection. Sight-seeing
parties through the plant may be arranged.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION OF DETROIT.....Elva E. Clarke, Librarian

CHARACTER OF COLLECTION: Industrial economics and labor problems.
SIZE: Small collection of books, also current clippings and pamphlets.

LOCATION: 1319 Book Building, Washington Boulevard.
Walk two blocks south from Hotel Statler on Washington Boulevard.
OPEN: 8:30 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.; except Saturday 8:30 A. M. to 12:00 M.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.....Laronda Gilbert, Librarian

ORGANIZED: 1922.
CHARACTER OF COLLECTION: Circulating Library, Banking and allied subjects.
SIZE: About 500 volumes.
LOCATION: First National Bank Building on Woodward Avenue and Cadillac Square.
Walk south on Woodward Avenue to Cadillac Square.
OPEN: 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.

PARKE, DAVIS AND COMPANY.....Barbara Ortwine, Librarian

ORGANIZED: 1894.
CHARACTER OF COLLECTION: Bacteriology, Physiology, Parasitology, General Medicine, Veterinary Medicine, and Botany.
SIZE: About 12,000 volumes and 300 journals.
LOCATION: Parke, Davis & Co., Biological Building, foot of McDougall Avenue.
Woodward Avenue car south, transfer to Jefferson Avenue car (East); or bus.
OPEN: 8:00 A. M. to 12:00 M.; 1:00 P. M. to 5:00 P. M. and Saturday 8:00 A. M. to 12:00 M.
NOTE: Visitors should apply to Dr. E. M. Houghton, Medical Research and Biological Laboratories.

WAYNE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.....Ethel L. Goff, Librarian

ORGANIZED: 1910.
CHARACTER OF COLLECTION: Medicine.
SIZE: 14,800 volumes.
LOCATION: 65 E. High Street.
Walk four blocks north of Grand Circus Park on Woodward Avenue to High Street.
OPEN: 10:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.

Public Libraries Near Detroit

MCGREGOR PUBLIC LIBRARY OF HIGHLAND PARK.....

.....Katharyne G. Sleneau, Librarian

ORGANIZED: October 11, 1919.
SIZE: 18,000 volumes.
LOCATION: 12244 Woodward Avenue, Highland Park.
Take Woodward Avenue car north to Rhode Island Avenue.
OPEN: 9:30 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.
NOTE: Highland Park has a population of 46,500, according to 1920 census. It was a village of only 4,120 in 1910. It has had the largest increase, excepting only Hamtramck, its neighbor, of any city in the United States. It has been a unique experience to start a library in so large a city, and to keep up with its demands.

PORT HURON PUBLIC LIBRARY.....Constance Bement, Librarian

ORGANIZED: 1896.
SIZE: 29,000 volumes.
LOCATION: 1115 Sixth Street (one block west of Harrington Hotel), Port Huron.
REACHED FROM DETROIT: Detroit United Railway (Limited cars run every two hours); or by boat.
OPEN: 9:00 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.; Sundays 2:00 P. M. to 5:30 P. M.
NOTE: Small museum; special collection of Michigan maps.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY LIBRARY SERVICE....Constance Bement, Librarian

ORGANIZED: 1917.

SIZE: Uses book resources of Port Huron Library; consists of six rural branches.

LOCATION: 1115 Sixth Street (Port Huron Public Library).

REACHED FROM DETROIT: Detroit United Railway; or by boat.

OPEN: 9:00 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.; Sundays, 2:00 P. M. to 5:30 P. M.

SARNIA (CANADA) PUBLIC LIBRARY.....Ruby Harkness, Librarian

ORGANIZED: 1899.

SIZE: 17,000 volumes.

LOCATION: Carnegie Library Building, Sarnia, Canada.

REACHED FROM DETROIT: Grand Trunk Railway to Port Huron; or by boat.

OPEN: 10:00 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.; 7:00 P. M. to 9:30 P. M.

NOTE: Has display of Canadian paintings loaned by National Art Gallery, Ottawa, Ontario.

WAYNE COUNTY LIBRARY SERVICE....Loleta I. Dawson, Librarian

ORGANIZED: January, 1921.

SIZE: 6,000 volumes; consists of thirteen library centers.

LOCATION: Scripps Branch of Detroit Public Library, corner of Grand River and Trumbull Avenues.

Walk south on Washington Boulevard two blocks to Grand River Avenue; and take Grand River car.

OPEN: 10:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.

WINDSOR (CANADA) PUBLIC LIBRARY....Agnes Lancefield, Librarian

ORGANIZED: December 6, 1894.

SIZE: About 33,414 volumes.

LOCATION: 400 Victoria Avenue, corner Park Street and Victoria Avenue, Windsor, Canada.

REACHED FROM DETROIT: Woodward Avenue car south to river, then take Windsor Ferry. Library is four blocks from Windsor Dock.

OPEN: 9:00 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

YPSILANTI LADIES LIBRARY.....Lucy B. Loomis, Librarian

ORGANIZED: 1868.

SIZE: About 1200 volumes.

LOCATION: Starkweather Library, 130 North Huron Street.

REACHED FROM DETROIT: Michigan Central Railroad or Detroit United Railway.

OPEN: 3:00 P. M. to 8:00 P. M.; Saturday, 10:00 A. M. to 12:00 M.

In close proximity to Detroit are many small cities and towns with interesting libraries, such as Royal Oak, Birmingham, Mt. Clemens and others. Directions for reaching them may be secured at the Information Desk.

School Libraries

Thirty of the platoon (elementary) schools of Detroit have libraries. They are controlled by the Board of Education which supplies the room, equipment and books. In buildings located more than three quarters of a mile from any public library agency the Public Library has purchased a collection of children's

books and placed them in the school libraries as a permanent deposit. The amount of money spent in each school is determined by the enrollment above the second grade.

Representatives of the Board of Education meet in conference with representatives of the Schools Division and Children's Department of the Public Library to select books for purchase and to discuss administrative problems.

Librarians are appointed and paid by the Board of Education. The Librarian of the Public Library is given an opportunity to review all applications for appointment.

Platoon School Libraries were opened in 1921 and 1922 in the following schools:

ANGELL, BALCH, BISHOP, CARSTENS, COLUMBIAN, COOPER, CROSMAN, DAVISON, DOTY, DWYER, ESTABROOK, GEORGE, GREUSEL, KEATING, LINCOLN, HELY, A. L. HOLMES, LINGEMAN, LONGFELLOW, *McMICHAEL, *MARR, MARXHAUSEN, MAYBEE, MOORE, *PATTENGILL, RUSSELL, SAMPSON, THIRKELL, WHITE and WINGERT.

In February, 1922, libraries were opened in the following Intermediate Schools:

BARBOUR, *HUTCHINS and CONDON.

High School Libraries

*CASS TECHNICAL HIGH	Grand River Avenue and Second Boulevard
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Number of Volumes, 4,500.
Organized in 1909.

*CENTRAL HIGH	Cass Avenue between Hancock and Warren
	Number of volumes, 12,850.
	Organized in 1893.

EASTERN	Grand Boulevard E. and Mack Avenue
	Number of volumes, 4,500.
	Organized in 1900.

NORTHEASTERN 4830 Grandy Avenue
Number of volumes, 3,300.
Organized in 1917.

NORTHERN 9026 Woodward Avenue
Number of volumes, 3,000.
Organized in 1917.

NORTHWESTERN 6300 Grand River Avenue
Number of volumes, 5,000.
Organized in 1914.

SOUTHEASTERN 3030 Fairview Avenue
Number of volumes, 3,500.
Organized in 1918.

WESTERN 1500 Scotten Avenue
Number of volumes, 4,000.
Organized in 1898.

*TEACHERS COLLEGE LIBRARY 2112 Grand Boulevard, W.
Number of volumes, 10,300.
Organized in 1900.

BOARD OF EDUCATION LIBRARY 1354 Broadway
Organized in 1919.

*Libraries open during the convention.

State and University Libraries

DAVIS LIBRARY OF HIGHWAY ENGINEERING AND HIGHWAY
TRANSPORT.....Harriet E. Lambert, Librarian

ORGANIZED: 1910 by National Highways Association.

CHARACTER OF COLLECTION: Highway engineering and highway transport
and allied subjects.

LOCATION: Room 407, Engineering Building, University of Michigan, Ann
Arbor, Michigan.

REACHED FROM DETROIT: Via Detroit United Railway, or Michigan Central
Railroad.

OPEN: 8:00 A. M. to 12:00 M. and 1:30 P. M. to 5:00 P. M., Mondays to Fridays; 8:00 A. M. to 12:00 M. Saturdays.
NOTE: Contains the most complete collection of literature on highway engineering and highway transport in the United States.

MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LIBRARY.....
.....Mrs. Linda E. Landon, Librarian

ORGANIZED: 1857.
SIZE: About 48,000 volumes (not including documents).
LOCATION: East Lansing, Michigan.
REACHED FROM DETROIT: Michigan Central Railroad or Pere Marquette Railroad to Lansing; street cars to college.
OPEN: 7:30 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.; Sundays 10:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M. and 2:00 P. M. to 5:00 P. M.

MICHIGAN STATE LIBRARY.....Mrs. Mary C. Spencer, Librarian

ORGANIZED: 1828.
SIZE: 300,000 volumes.
LOCATION: Law Library in Capitol Building; General Library in new State Building, corner Washtenaw and Walnut Streets, Lansing, Michigan.
REACHED FROM DETROIT: Via Michigan Central, Pere Marquette, or Grand Trunk Railways.
OPEN: 8:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.; Saturday 8:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M.

MICHIGAN STATE NORMAL COLLEGE LIBRARY.....
.....G. M. Walton, Librarian

ORGANIZED: 1852.
SIZE: 50,000 volumes.
LOCATION: College Campus, corner Cross and Brower Streets, Ypsilanti, Michigan.
REACHED FROM DETROIT: By Michigan Central Railroad or Detroit United Railway.
OPEN: 7:00 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.
NOTE: Has a special library in Training Department of 4,000 volumes and 5,000 pictures, for teachers and pupils of the elementary schools.

UNIVERSITY OF DETROIT, SCHOOL OF COMMERCE AND FINANCE
LIBRARY.....Rev. H. W. Otting, S. J., in charge

SIZE: 500 volumes.
LOCATION: 630 East Jefferson Avenue, Room 215.
REACHED FROM HOTEL STATLER: Woodward Avenue car south, transfer to Jefferson E.; or Jefferson bus.
OPEN: 9:00 A. M. to 3:00 P. M.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, GENERAL LIBRARY.....
.....William W. Bishop, Librarian

ORGANIZED: 1837.
SIZE: 457,847 volumes.
LOCATION: General Library, University of Michigan.
REACHED FROM DETROIT: By the Michigan Central Railroad or by the Detroit United Railway.
OPEN: 7:45 A. M. to 10:00 P. M.
NOTE: The General Library includes all the libraries of the University except the Law Library, which contains over 40,000 volumes and is housed separately in the Law Building. The only collections having separate rooms in other buildings are the Law Library, just mentioned, the Natural Science Library (16,648 volumes), Natural Science Building; Chemistry Library (10,788 volumes), Chemical Laboratory; Engineering and Architectural Libraries (19,220 volumes), Engineering Building; Dental Library (3,644 volumes), Dental Building. The Medical

Library is housed in the General Library Building but has separate Reading Rooms for medical students (32,598 volumes).

The General Library Building, which was dedicated in January 1920, contains a General Reading Room, a Periodical Reading Room, a Medical Reading Room, two Study Halls, four Graduate Reading Rooms, and a number of class rooms besides the offices of the Library Staff and the Printing and Binding Plant. The Building is fire-proof, of reinforced concrete construction, and interesting as showing modern methods in library design. There is a series of Rare Books' Rooms, with a Curator's Office, containing bibliographical treasures belonging to the University.

The special collections are: Shakespeare; Goethe; Carlyle; Parsons Economic Library; Worcester Collection of the Philippine Islands; the Morris Philosophical Library. The files of scientific, technical and philological journals are extensive, as are the transactions of learned societies and academies. The Clements Library of American History is being erected. The books are still in Bay City.

Library Extension Service of the University Library consists of the distribution of pamphlets, clippings and magazines to high schools and various organizations throughout the state, such as Parent-Teachers' Associations, Public Health Nurses, Women's Clubs, Granges, etc. The work is in charge of Miss Edith Thomas.

Buildings and Parks

Detroit is usually known as an industrial city. Certain artistic features of some of its prominent buildings and open spaces, generally overlooked, are here pointed out as worthy of note, together with some legendary or historical data, and some other facts which may be interesting.

Buildings

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

(Woodward Avenue at Cadillac Square)

Rising three hundred and twelve feet above the street level, the First National Bank Building, with its Corinthian columns supporting tier upon tier of Bedford stone blocks, creates an impression of dignity and stability.

The seventy-four bell-shaped concrete shafts forming the foundations of this twenty-five story structure extend eighty-five feet below street level, the lowest level of the building proper being thirty-five feet below the street.

The three entrances from Woodward Avenue open into a spacious lobby from which an ornate marble staircase leads to the banking quarters of the First National Bank. Here the design of the rich frieze, ceiling and bronze grillings reflects the Renaissance spirit.

The mezzanine floor is given over to advertising, legal and service departments and the bank library, while the upper floors are

devoted to business offices, directors' rooms and dining rooms for employees.

The entrance to the safety deposit vaults is directly under the grand stairway. These vaults are the first in the west to be built in accordance with the findings of the Federal Reserve Board.

Due to its height and advantageous position, a better view of the city and its environs may be had from the roof of this building than from any other point.

GENERAL MOTORS BUILDING

(West Grand Boulevard between Cass Avenue and Second Boulevard)

Simple, straightforward construction and fine materials are effectively combined in this structure which bears the distinction of being the largest office building in the world designed to meet the needs of a single corporation.

The main portion fronting on the Boulevard is comprised of ground-floor shops for the display of products of the corporation with office building above. To the rear is a five-story laboratory for technical research purposes.

The chief architectural features of the main building are the ground floor arcade and the shaft of piers with uniform windows. Above the shaft is a Corinthian colonnade surmounted by a dignified cornice.

The triple-arched loggia with its Ionic columns of polished granite has a vaulted ceiling of coffered and skillfully carved stone. The entrance doorways are of Tennessee marble carved after the design of an old Roman doorway. All the ornamentation is of the early Italian Renaissance style. Above the center arch of the main entrance is a monumental clock supported by two sculptured figures representing Chemistry and Mechanics.

R. H. FYFE BUILDING

(Woodward Avenue and Adams Avenue, West)

Viewed from any angle, the slim, graceful silhouette of the R. H. Fyfe Building is a source of never-ending pleasure to the eye.

The soaring Gothic lines of this dignified gray stone structure are strengthened by the upward sweep of the windows whose spandrels of dark bronze are so designed as to secure an effect of continuous, unbroken line. A happy sense of balance obtains not only in

the masses but also in the details in which fine proportion and refinement of scale are consistently maintained.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE BUILDING (Cadillac Square)

Variety and interest is introduced in Detroit's skyline by the white Gothic spires which top the twenty-story shaft of the Real Estate Exchange Building. White terra cotta with applied bronze ornament in simple Gothic style forms the façade of this busy office building, while the arcade corridor is handsome with green and white marble, bronze decorations and arched ceiling.

ARTS AND CRAFTS SOCIETY (47 Watson Street)

In this building, work rooms for craftsmen, shops where their handiwork may be purchased, galleries, reception rooms and a uniquely equipped theatre have been provided. The unpretentious charm of English domestic architecture is here happily exemplified in the soft brown stucco walls, the red tile roof with its gay chimney pots of blue and yellow Pewabic tiles and its flagged court-yard.

CAPITOL THEATRE (Broadway at Grand Circus Park)

Said to be fifth largest moving picture theatre in the world, it covers three-quarters of a city block and seats 4,250.

The lighting system is said to be the most complete ever devised for a theatre. Ten thousand lights are used for its illumination though less than one hundred are visible.

WOMAN'S EXCHANGE (47 Adams Avenue, East)

The façade is fashioned in the style of the Butcher's Guild at Hereford, England, even to the faithful reproduction of the quaint gable carvings and rope and tassel ornaments of the original. The interior has been modified as little as is consistent with modern requirements.

HOTEL STATLER

The general architectural treatment of the interior follows the Adam Style.

The two lower stories are of buff Indiana limestone on a granite base while the shaft of the building is of wire-cut brick laid with mortar in English cross bond thus giving an effective pattern in the wall surfaces. The three upper stories are of brick and terra cotta ornamented with Adamesque plaques and classic urns.

Churches

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, corner Grand Boulevard and Lafayette Avenue, E.

Fine reredos by I. Kirchmayer, woodcarver, Oberammergau.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Woodward Avenue at Forest Avenue.

One of the finest examples of Byzantine architecture in America.

Tower like those of Jaro and Jak in Dalmatia.

Interior like lower Church of St. Francis of Assisi.

Side arches copies of those in St. Vitale and Museum at Ravenna.

Architect, John Lyman Faxon, Boston.

Stained glass, Donald McDonald, Boston.

Tower angel, J. L. J. O'Kelly, Boston.

Artist for ceiling decorations, Miss Lyle Durgon, Boston.

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH, Woodward Avenue at Edmund Place.

Stained glass windows, John La Farge.

Merrill window: Erected by Mrs. Thomas W. Palmer to her father Charles Merrill, one of the founders of the First Unitarian Church. Placed in 1890.

Bagley window: Erected to Governor John J. Bagley. Inscription "Write me as one who loves his fellow men."

Remick window: Erected to Royal Clark Remick. Several interpretations: (1) Angel of Help; (2) Angel pouring the waters of life; (3) Angel washing away the sins of the world.

Boynton window: Erected to Judge Albert G. Boynton. Design is that of knight taking off armor at close of day, entering portal of another life. Inscription from Edwin Arnold's "Death in Arabia."

FORT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Fort Street and Third Avenue.

Called one of the finest examples of pure Gothic architecture in America. Lantern tower in northeast corner, spires and interior trusses supporting roof especially fine.

MARINERS' CHURCH, Woodbridge Street and Woodward Avenue.

First stone church in Michigan.

Erected in 1849 with funds provided by bequests of Miss Charlotte A. Taylor and her sister Mrs. Julia Ann Anderson.

Lower floor has always been used for business purposes, thus providing income for maintenance.

Pews forever free.

Episcopal services each Sunday 12:30 P. M.

STE. ANNE DE DETROIT, 19th and Howard Streets.

Original church founded by Cadillac in 1701.

Mother parish of all Catholic churches of the city.

Three times burned, this building is the sixth to be occupied by this parish.

ST. LEO'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, Grand River Avenue near Warren Avenue, West.

Modelled after the Madeleine in Paris.

Italian Renaissance style.

One of the largest auditoriums in the United States entirely without pillars; seats 1800.

ST. PAUL'S (EPISCOPAL) CATHEDRAL, Woodward Avenue at Hancock Avenue.

Architect, Ralph Adams Cram.

Altar of Caen stone contains replica of the Maltese cross of the Canterbury Cathedral (14th century).

Windows over Altar (Eaton Memorial) represent scenes in the life of Christ from Palm Sunday to Ascension.

Reredos: Carved oak, by I. Kirchmayer.

Figures: Christ, St. John, St. Peter and St. Paul; the Virgin, St. Augustine of Canterbury and St. Columba of Iona.

Pulpit and lectern by I. Kirchmayer.

Tile work in sanctuary choir and aisles is of Pewabic tiling, unusual and remarkable for coloring.

Ceiling: Coats of arms of dioceses in America; coats of arms of Michigan; roses, connecting with English tradition; three crosses for Trinity, the central doctrine of the church; green field for agricultural interests; pine cones for lumber.

Parks

BELLE ISLE

707 acres.

2½ miles long; 5½ miles of shore drive; 14½ miles of driveway.

Is 18 inches above lake level but is never submerged.

Points of Interest

EAST SIDE OF ISLAND: Bathhouse, designed by W. B. Stratton.

Detroit Boat Club (oldest boat club in America, organized in 1839).

Detroit Yacht Club.

FLAGSTAFF: near Casino, 146 feet high; two cannons nearby: one captured in harbor defence of Santiago, July 4, 1898; one from Battle of Vicksburg.

AQUARIUM: Contains 44 wall tanks; 3 floor pools. Many varieties of fresh and salt water fish.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS: Covers 15 acres and contains about 60 species of birds and animals—bears, buffalos, deer, elk, ostriches, etc.

CONSERVATORIES: Contain plants from all parts of the world.

BOAT HOUSES: Where canoes may be rented, near steamboat wharf.

PLAYGROUNDS are located near the center of the park, where are also tennis courts and ball grounds. A public golf course is laid out near the head of the island.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS:

W. K. Muir memorial fountain erected in 1897.

Fountain presented by James E. Scripps "Newsboy and his dog." Frederick A. T. Dunbar, sculptor.



Belle Isle Canal Scene

MONUMENTS:

Schiller, Herman N. Matzen, of Cleveland, sculptor.

General Alpheus Williams equestrian statue, Henry Merwin Schrady, sculptor.

Scott fountain now in process of construction. Cass Gilbert, designer. James Scott bequeathed his entire fortune to the city for the erection of a memorial fountain on Belle Isle. South portion of island has been filled in for this purpose, thus adding 45 acres to area.

HISTORY:

Original purchase price when George McDougall bought the Island from the Indians in 1780 is said to have been 8 barrels of rum, 6 pounds of paints, 3 rolls of tobacco and wampum.

It was infested by rattlesnakes; so a herd of hogs was turned in to exterminate them; hence the name Hog Island or Isle au Cochons.

Renamed Belle Isle July 4, 1845, in honor of Miss Isabella Cass.

Bought by city in 1879 for \$200,000.

Now valued at \$20,000,000.

BELLE ISLE BRIDGE:

Of reinforced concrete and of cantilever type with 19 spans.
Total length 2,193 feet.

It will be 85 feet wide, with 59 feet of roadway to accommodate 4 automobiles going in each direction, with a 12 foot walk on each side.

Greiling Bros., Green Bay, Wis. and Wisconsin Bridge and Iron Company of Milwaukee, contractors.

Subway under Jefferson Avenue leading to bridge 171 feet long.

PALMER PARK

6½ miles from the City Hall on Woodward Avenue.

1½ miles long; 600-1200 feet wide; contains about 130 acres. Laid out as a park in 1870; presented to the city in 1893 by Senator Thomas W. Palmer, whose family had owned the land since 1827.

Includes two lakes; several islands; Log cabin, built of round logs with chimney at either end. Furnished in the fashion of 100 years ago.

CAMPUS MARTIUS, provided for in Governor Woodward's plan of the city. It was named for the principal square in Marietta, Ohio, the first capital of the old Northwest Territory. Across from the City Hall is the Soldiers' and Sailors' monument, by Randolph Rogers, erected in 1871. Two fountains are memorials: Bagley fountain, designed by H. H. Richardson, given by the Bagley family Merrill fountain, in the triangle in front of the Opera House, given by Senator and Mrs. Thomas W. Palmer as a memorial to Mrs. Palmer's family.

CAPITOL SQUARE PARK. Triangular park at the head of Griswold Street. It was the site of the old capitol before Lansing was made state capital. The building was afterwards used as a high school, and was destroyed by fire in 1894. The park contains the statue of Stevens T. Mason, first governor of the State

of Michigan, by Albert Weinman. Bronze from old cannon, donated by the War department, was used for the statue. It was unveiled Memorial Day, 1908.

CASS PARK, 2nd Boulevard, between Ledyard Street and Temple Avenue, donated by Lewis Cass in 1860. Contains the Robert Burns statue, an exact replica of a statue by George C. Lawson, at Ayr, Scotland.

GRAND CIRCUS PARK, contemplated in Governor Woodward's plan of the city. It is shaped like a half-circle. Adams Avenue on the north marks the boundary of the section of the city laid out according to the "Governor and Judges' plan." It was originally intended to be circular in shape, being one of the "Grand Circles or Circuses," which with smaller centers for converging streets were to provide breathing places for the great city which Judge Woodward foresaw. West park: Hazen S. Pingree monument by Schwartz. East park: William H. Maybury monument (Albert Weinman, sculptor), erected by popular subscription; also General Russell A. Alger memorial fountain (D. C. French, sculptor).

WASHINGTON BOULEVARD PARK (central). Extends four blocks from Michigan Avenue to Park Avenue.

At the north end: statue of Columbus, donated to the city by the Italians of Detroit.

At the south end, near Michigan Avenue: statue of General Alexander Macomb (Albert Weinman, sculptor), erected by U. S. Daughters of 1812.

WATERWORKS PARK or GLADWIN PARK is situated between the river front and Jefferson Avenue E. Four miles from City Hall.

At the entrance to the park is the Hurlbut Memorial Gate of granite, erected by the Board of Water Commissioners to Chauncey Hurlbut, an early Water Commissioner, who left \$250,000 for the maintenance of the park grounds and a library (The Chauncey Hurlbut Branch of the Public Library). A floral clock is a feature of the park.

Centers for Social Work

For some years past the influx of foreign-born peoples into Detroit has been heavy, until now the foreign races almost overbalance the native-born white stock. There is a flourishing Chinese colony in the city and on Porter Street near Third Avenue may be found some interesting Chinese shops. There are, also, many Chinese restaurants in various localities about town. A Mohammedan mosque has been built in Highland Park for the many Syrian and Turkish adherents of that faith who have settled there, attracted by the Ford industries. The Italian groups are found, for the most part, on the East side, especially on the streets bordering the River and between Hastings and Elmwood Streets. There is another Italian group somewhat to the north of this, and in almost the exact center of a very large negro settlement. On the far western end of the city between Dix and West Warren Avenues and on the East side in Hamtramck and south of it are large Polish colonies. The nationality and racial characteristics predominating in these various groups lend a touch of interest to oftentimes sordid surroundings.

Some of the more notable attempts at social betterment in Detroit are mentioned in the following brief summary (facts supplied by the Detroit Community Union):

Serving as an interpreting and recruiting agency under the Young Women's Christian Association, the International Institute (2015 Witherell Street) aims to create a sympathetic relationship between American and foreign-born women. It maintains a foreign speaking staff, and through co-operation with other agencies secures protection, instruction and recreation for the newly-arrived immigrant girl, and provides classes in child care and domestic science for women of all nationalities.

The Tau Beta association (3055 Hanley Avenue, Hamtramck) is in the heart of a Polish neighborhood. The new building in which the work is conducted is most interesting and provides for a day nursery, a neighborhood laundry with modern facilities and for domestic science departments. A wide variety of activities which have a triple aim are conducted: recreation, education, Americanization, the recreational work being under the direction of pro-

fessional play leaders. The Babies' Milk Fund Clinic operates from Tau Beta community house.

Several experiments organized along religious lines are of unusual interest. Among these are the United Jewish charities (687 High Street E.) which is engaged in constructive family case work, clinics, Americanization, etc. It maintains the Jewish Institute, a community center doing very comprehensive work. The Weinman settlement (1573 Larned Street, E.) and St. Ann's Community House (2441 Andrus Avenue) are maintained by the League of Catholic women. At Weinman Street the usual settlement activities are carried on, but St. Ann's is equipped to care for immigrant Polish girls who have but recently arrived in the city or who are out of work. Classes in English and citizenship, home nursing, recreation and sewing are among the activities conducted.

South of Jefferson Avenue is a large district with a polyglot population in which Rumanians, Greek, Syrians and Armenians predominate. Here the Franklin Street settlement (2129 Franklin Street) conducts neighborhood visiting, neighborhood parties and dances, classes in physical education for both children and adults, clinics, both prenatal and baby welfare, a day nursery, an employment bureau and various other activities.

Chase Street neighborhood house (1434 Chase Street) was organized by the Twentieth Century Club in the midst of this densely populated Italian and Sicilian neighborhood. Here Americanization work has been stressed. Other activities include cooking classes, classes in English, and a kindergarten.

For delinquent children, there are two institutions which are of more than passing interest. One is the Juvenile Detention Home (1030 Hancock Avenue, E.) where children who are being held as witnesses or whose cases are pending are sheltered and cared for. The other, the Ford Republic, is maintained at Farmington by the Boys' Home and D'Arcambal association for boys from ten to sixteen years who are committed by the Wayne County Juvenile court on an indeterminate sentence. The institution is operated on the principles of self-government and the boys elect their own officers and handle matters of discipline in a citizen's court presided over by a judge selected from among themselves, issue all their own rules and circulate their own currency. A graded school sys-

tem is maintained and a certain amount of farm work is done by the boys.

At Farmington are also located the first units of the Methodist Children's Home, and certain of the buildings of the Children's Free Hospital of Michigan—an institution of especial interest offering school training and orthopaedic treatment to its patients.

The Merrill-Palmer school (71 Ferry Avenue E.) is an experimental school operated upon an endowment fund bequeathed by Mrs. Lizzie Merrill Palmer for the maintenance of a school at which girls and young women may be "educated, trained, developed and disciplined with special reference to fitting them for the functions of wifehood and motherhood and the management, supervision and inspiration of homes." Courses of instruction are given and a nursery school for children of pre-school age is maintained in charge of graduates of English schools.

The Detroit Urban League maintains at 1911 St. Antoine Street a clearing house for social service among negroes. It also operates a community center in the heart of a negro district at 553 Columbia Street. Here there is a baby clinic, a domestic science training school, sewing, music and dancing classes, and club rooms for boys and girls.

The Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research (542 Griswold Street) is a non-partisan organization, taking no part in elections or appointments. It attempts "to get things done for Detroit through co-operation with persons in office by increasing efficiency and eliminating waste; to serve as an independent, non-partisan agency for keeping the citizens informed about the city's business." The Bureau publishes at intervals a very interesting little bulletin called "Public Business," in which appear from time to time digests of city reports, and various compilations of statistical data of considerable importance.

The Detroit Community Union (542 Griswold Street) is the local association of charitable, philanthropic and civic agencies which was organized to secure economy and efficiency among them, to eliminate duplication of effort and to meet adequately the social needs of the city. The financial end of the social welfare work of the city of Detroit has, since 1918, been organized as a financial federation known as the Detroit Community Fund. This organization is responsible for the acquisition and disbursement of funds to

local philanthropic, charitable and civic organizations and to foreign relief agencies. The 1921 campaign for funds enlisted the support of 115,000 subscribers and raised \$2,300,000.

The Development of Detroit Industries

The economic development of Detroit's manufacturing interests took place after the coming of the Americans into this district and as transportation facilities increased. During the French regime in the eighteenth century, commerce and industrial interests consisted chiefly in the fur trade, in flour mills, in soap, candles, liquors and in tanneries. Later under the British, conditions remained unchanged, outside of the introduction of ship-building, which became one of Detroit's chief industries, as the Detroit yards were the only ones on the Great Lakes.

From 1820 to 1880 there was a considerable increase in the variety and value of manufactures. In this period, the most important industries that were introduced were the manufacture of drugs, tobacco, cigars, varnish, stoves, copper, iron and steel, foundry and machinery, slaughtering and packing products. In 1899 the automobile industry was developed with the manufacture of the Oldsmobile, and today Detroit ranks as the automotive capitol of the world. That Detroit became the home of such an industry is due more or less to the fact that Michigan ranked as one of the first states in the manufacture of carriages, wagons and wheels.

Although at the present time the production of motor cars and automobile accessories comprises the greatest percent of any particular kind of manufactured product, Detroit also stands prominent in the production of many other kinds of manufactured goods, such as stoves, computing machines, and varnish. The relative status of the various industries in Detroit as regards value of their products is as follows: first in the manufacture of automobiles, in which this city ranks first in the country, second in foundry and machine shop products, third in brass and brass products, in which it stands second in the country, fourth in computing machines, fifth in pharmaceuticals, sixth in tobacco and cigars, seventh in the chemical industry, eighth in the stove industry, ninth in iron and steel products and tenth in aluminum casting.

Recreational Facilities

BELLE ISLE is Detroit's most easily available playground. A pleasant way to reach it is by ferry boat leaving every twenty minutes from the foot of Woodward Avenue. Many people enjoy taking picnic suppers on board the boat and riding during the evening without going ashore. Fare 20 cents.

The Belle Isle Bath House, a short walk from the main ferry dock has accommodations for 20,000 swimmers a day: reasonable charge for suits and towels.

Canoes may be rented on the island from the Belle Isle boat house near the main ferry dock for 20 cents an hour. Both swimming and canoeing are extremely popular with Detroiters.

The most direct route to the Bath House and to the upper, less-frequented end of the Island is by Jefferson bus to Belle Isle bridge, and City bus or small ferry boat direct to the Bath House.

Free tennis courts are available on the Island. Walks through the woods toward the upper end and along the outer drive are attractive. Fire places are provided for outdoor cooking. There is also a Casino which serves meals.

GROSSE POINTE on Lake St. Clair is Detroit's most beautiful residence section and should not be missed. Take Jefferson bus to the city limits, Wier Lane street car to Country Club, and walk along the lake shore. Car returning to the city may be taken at Wier Lane. This trip needs about three hours, but it is worth that time.

CRANBROOK ESTATE, owned by Mr. George Booth, is reached by Pontiac interurban car to Cranbrook road in Bloomfield Hills, 1 hour and 15 minutes from the city. Modelled after English estates, lying in an attractive walking district, it makes a pleasant objective point for a drive or walk. Cranbrook has an open air theatre where Mr. Sam Hume and others have presented plays. The Lone Pine Tea Room on Woodward Avenue, at Lone Pine Road, furnishes excellent food.

GROSSE ILE is a beautiful island down the river. It is best reached by automobile via Wyandotte and Trenton, but a Trenton interurban car passes the Grosse Ile toll bridge. From there it is about a two-mile walk to the outer shore of the island. 1 hour and 30 minutes each way by interurban, plus walking time.

For further suggestions and for facilities for tennis, horseback riding, hiking, baseball, bowling, billards, and dancing, ask at the Information desk.



020.6
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GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

INFORMATION FOR READERS

GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

INFORMATION FOR READERS

The attendants are all anxious to render prompt service. If for any reason a reader fails to secure the desired book or information he should not hesitate to ask the Assistant in Charge for further help. Only by so doing will it be possible for the staff to perfect its service. Readers are reminded, however, that books are easily misplaced, that the distances to be travelled for many volumes are great, that several hundred people use the building each day and consequently that occasional delays or inconveniences are inevitable.

INTRODUCTION .

The University Library has many divisions and subdivisions corresponding in a general way to the schools and colleges comprising the University. Some of these divisions are grouped in the main library building while others are found in the special colleges. The total number of books making the complete library on July 1, 1921, was 457,847.

The Library is maintained by an appropriation made annually by the Board of Regents for service, supplies and the purchase of books and periodicals. The staff numbers 70. Approximately 25,000 volumes are added annually through purchase, gift, or exchange.

Supplementing the appropriations a small income is afforded by the interest on three gift funds; the Coyl, Ford-Messer, and Octavia Bates bequests. Donations and requests are always welcomed.

The books are classified according to the Dewey system, slightly modified. A list of the principle classes will be found on pages 12 and 13 of this pamphlet. Whenever possible, catalog cards printed by the Library of Congress are purchased for the library catalogs on the Campus. Books for which there are no printed cards have cards prepared in the catalog division of this Library. The bookplate found in most of the books was designed by Spencley.

The new building was constructed on the site of the old one, and includes the original and second stack rooms. It was built during the years 1917-1919 at a cost of \$615,000.

HOURS.

Except for the vacation period between the close of the summer session and the opening of the fall semester, the building opens at 7:45 A.M. and closes at 10:00 P.M.,

Monday to Saturday each week. During the Summer vacation (late August and September) it is open from 8:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. daily except Sunday.

The Main Reading Room and the Periodical Room hours correspond to those of the building, and only these two rooms are open on Sunday. The Graduate Reading Rooms are closed from 12:00 to 1:00 and 6:00 to 7:00 every day and are not open regularly during vacations. The other rooms and the corridor desk are ordinarily open fourteen hours a day. Notice when they are to be closed is posted. The building is closed entirely on Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's, the Fourth of July, and Labor Day.

SUNDAY

From October to June, the Main Reading Room and Periodical Room are open on Sunday from 2 until 9 P.M. The Study Halls, Medical Room, stacks and all other parts of the building are closed.

The Rooms are opened primarily to afford opportunity for recreative and cultural reading. Upon request on Saturday night, books from the other parts of the building will be put on reference in the Main Reading Room, for use on Sunday.

KEY TO LIBRARY PLANS

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Study Hall. | 10 Main Reading Room. |
| 2 Lecture Room (Room 110). | 11 Reference Department Office. |
| 2a Coat and Locker Room. | 12 Periodical Room. |
| 3 Order Department Office. | 13 Upper Study Hall. |
| 4 Accessions & Catalogers Room. | 14 Librarian's Offices. |
| 5 North Stack. | 15 Medical Reading Rooms. |
| 6 South Stack. | 16 Graduate Reading Rooms. |
| 7 East Stack. | 17 Seminar Rooms. |
| 8 Circulation Corridor. | 18 Extension Department. |
| 9 Circulation Department Office. | 19 Map Room. |

DIRECTORY OF THE BUILDING

BASEMENT

Printing Office and Bindery
Humanistic Publications Office
Library Staff Quarters
Men's Toilet

FIRST FLOOR

Study Hall
Order, Classification and Catalog-
ing Departments (Room 100)
Library Lecture Room (Room
110)

Women's Rest Room

SECOND FLOOR

Circulation Corridor
Main Reading Room
Periodical Room
Medical Rooms

Librarian's Office

Upper Study Hall

THIRD FLOOR

Graduate Reading Room 1:
Archaeology, Ancient Lan-
guages

Graduate Reading Room 2:
Modern Languages, Education

Seminar Rooms 301-314

Library Extension Service

Map Room

FOURTH FLOOR

Graduate Reading Room 3:
Philosophy, Mathematics

Graduate Reading Room 4: His-
tory, Political Science

Seminar Rooms 401-412

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

On the second floor of the Library, with an entrance from either stairway, is the Circulation Corridor. The department office is at the west end of the corridor. The card catalog of the Library is at the east end, and the circulation and delivery desks are situated respectively at the west end and at the center of the long corridor desk.

Opposite the circulation desk are the Red Star case and the New Book rack. Both cases contain books which may be drawn for home use. In the Red Star case are books for leisure reading chosen from all classes of literature, while in the New Book rack are volumes of a more serious type recently received in the Library.

Application should be made at the delivery desk for books to be used in the Library and those to be taken home. A slip should be filled out with the author's name, the title of the book, and the call number. A sample slip is given on the next page.

Library of the University of Michigan

Author

Title

Volume Call No.

Date Signature

Address

Books drawn on these slips must not be taken from the building. All books taken out must be charged at the Circulation Desk.

The desk attendants will help those who do not understand how to use the catalog. Ordinarily it should not take more than ten minutes to deliver a book to the reader. Dissatisfaction arising from difficulty in obtaining the desired book or from the service should be referred to the head of the department. Care must be taken to return books to the desk from which they were taken.

CATALOG

(East end of Delivery Corridor, Second floor.)

The catalog is a record of all the books in the Library. It is kept on cards which are arranged in one alphabet in the catalog cases. There are three ways to look up a book in this catalog: (a) under the author's name, (b) under the title of the book, (c) under the subject of the book. The headings on the subject cards are red.

A catalog card contains the author's name, the title of the book, and the call number, besides other bibliographical data. The call number locates the book on the shelf, and is found in the upper left hand corner of the card. The small cards in the catalog are remnants of the old library

catalog. On these small cards the call number is found only on author cards. A name stamped over the call number indicates the particular place on the campus where the book is located, as **ENG. LIB.**, meaning the Engineering Library; or **GRAD. R.R. 1**, indicating that the book is in Graduate Reading Room Number One.

ASSIGNED READING

The books for assigned reading are placed in various parts of the Library. Information will be given at the delivery desk as to where these books are to be found. A directory of the courses having assigned readings and rooms where the books are placed, will be found in the main vestibule of the Library.

OVER-NIGHT BOOKS

Books reserved for assigned reading may not be taken from the Library except for over-night use. Such books may be taken out at 9:00 P.M. by filling out a special slip at the desk, and must be returned by 8:00 in the morning, or the borrower will be subject to a fine of twenty-five cents.

HOME USE.

The privilege of drawing books is extended to the faculty, other University employees, and to all students attending the University. Two books may be taken for home use at a time. *Every book taken from the building is to be charged at the Circulation Desk.* A permanent record is kept at this desk of all books drawn from the Library, that the attendants may know when a book is out and when it is due to be returned.

The majority of the books in the Library may be taken home, after proper charging, for a period of two weeks. Books which are in great demand circulate for one

week and are marked "Seven-day books." "Blue-slip books" are books of assigned reading which circulate for home use for a period of two or three days.

A slip is placed in each book stamped with the date when the book is due. A fine of five cents a day is charged for each book not returned on the day when it is due. A postal is sent out the following morning for all books not returned on the date due. One cent is charged in addition to the fine to cover the cost of the postal.

A book will be held for a borrower if he leaves his name with the assistant at the circulation desk, with one cent for the post card notice which will be sent to him when the book is available. The book will be held only two days after the notice is sent.

Periodicals and other serials do not circulate for home use. Bound volumes of periodicals may be taken out on an over-night slip after 9:00 P.M., but must be returned by 8:00 the following morning. All books drawn out from the circulation desk should be returned to that desk.

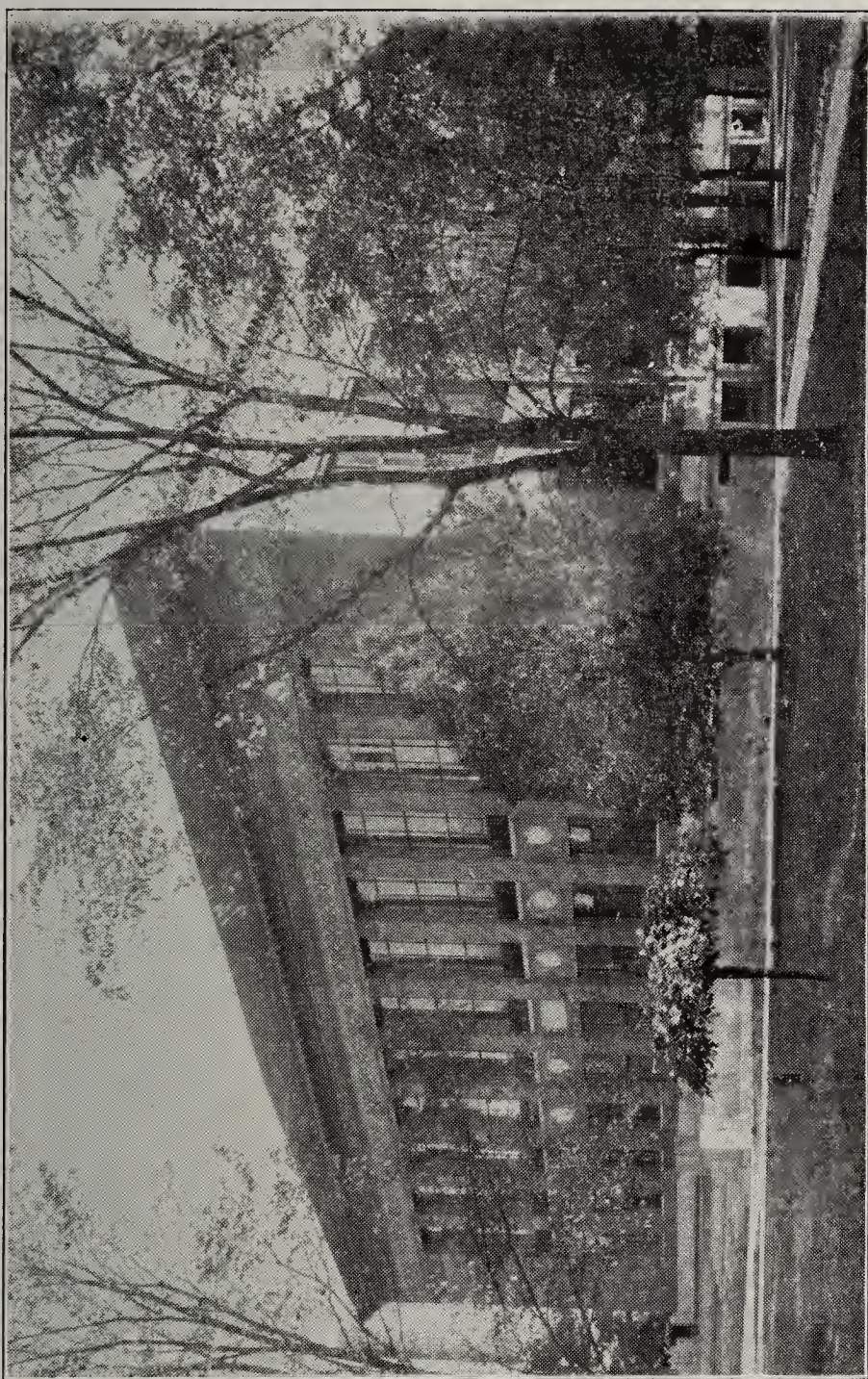
STUDY HALLS

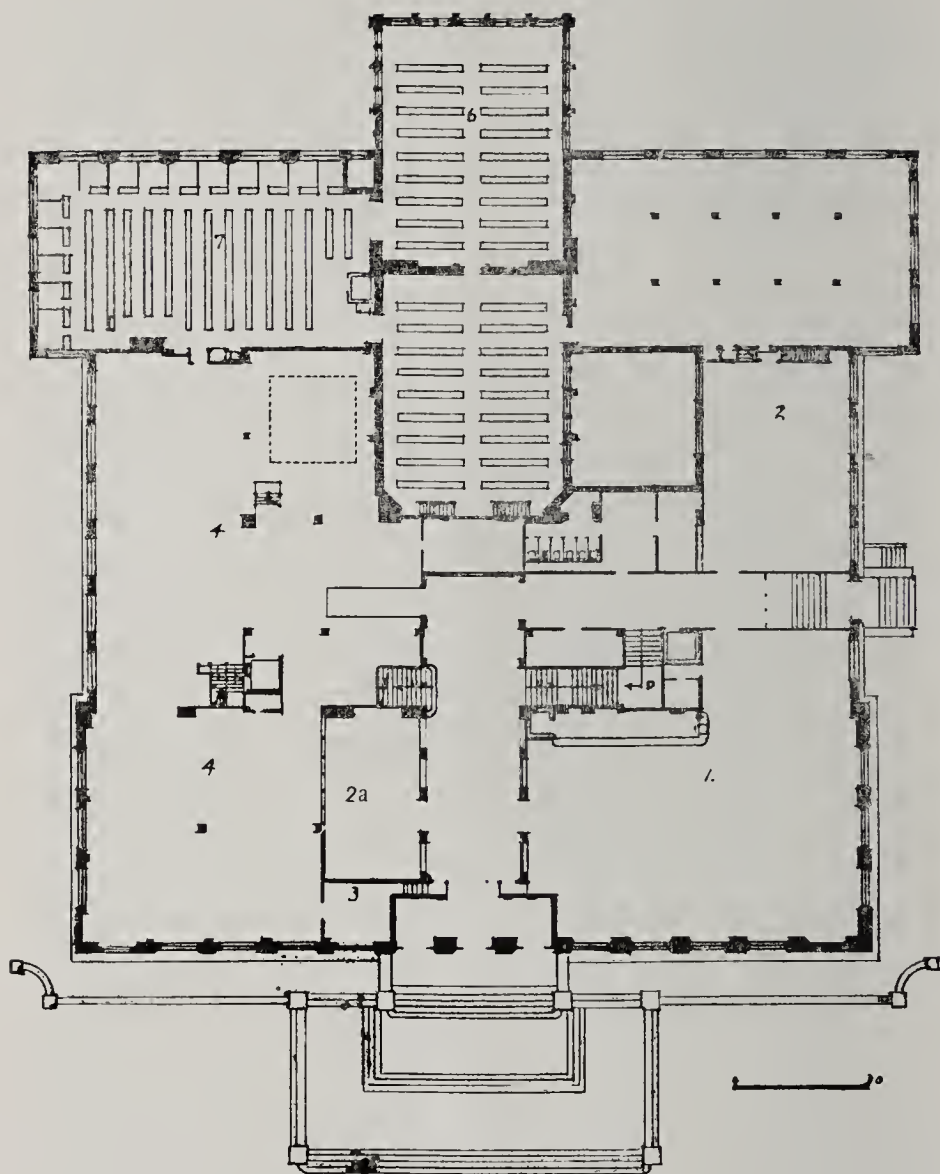
The large reading room at the right of the main entrance as one enters the lobby of the library is the Study Hall. The books of assigned readings for the larger undergraduate courses are to be found in this room.

A second room for study, the Upper Study Hall, is situated at the southwest corner of the library on the second floor, and is entered from the periodical room. Books assigned for reading in the smaller undergraduate courses are to be found here. These rooms are purely for study and the books are not to be taken from the rooms except for over-night use.

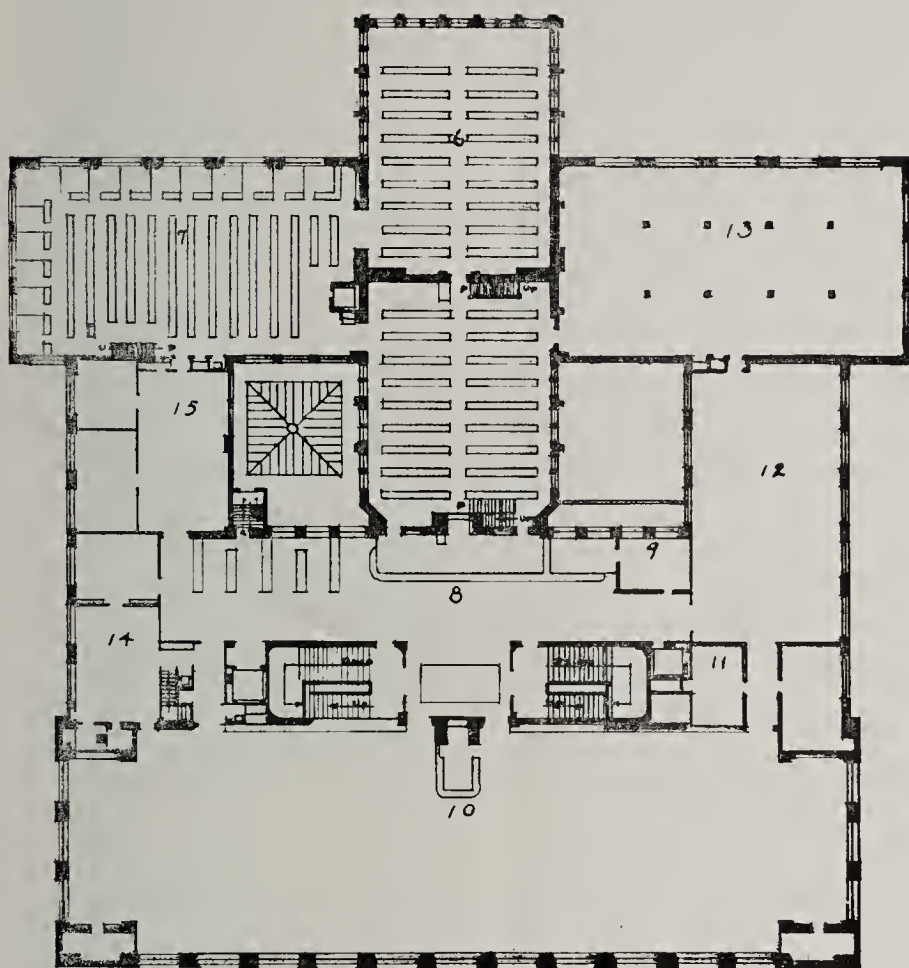
MAIN READING ROOM

This room is situated on the second floor of the building

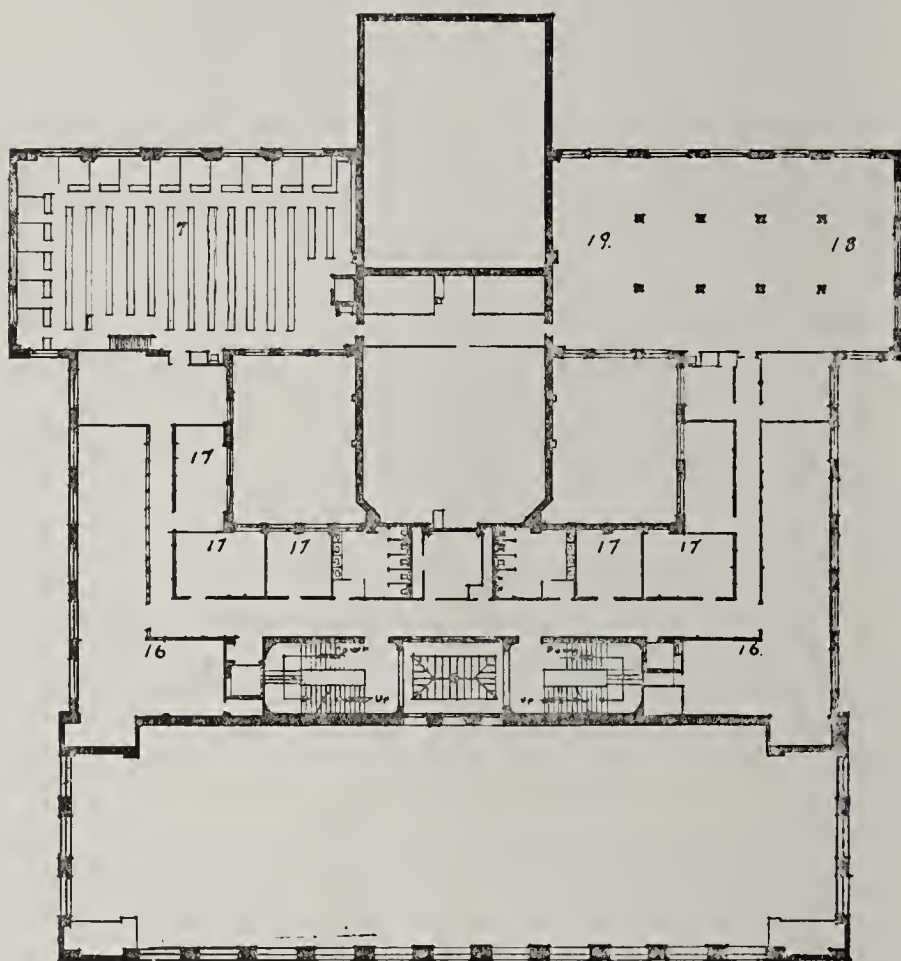




First Floor



Second Floor



Third Floor

across the north front. It is 170 feet long, 50 wide and 50 high, with accommodations for 300 readers. This is the general information room, the place in which to ask questions. Around the walls of the room are about 8000 volumes, a working collection of books containing representative titles in each great department of learning, but with a preponderance of encyclopedias, year-books, dictionaries, bibliographies, and indexes. It is designed to serve as a library for general reading as well as for quick reference. The books may be taken from the shelves without call slips, but they may be used only in this room and are not to be taken out at any time. Many of the books are duplicated, however, by volumes in other parts of the library, which may be drawn out. By applying at the reference desk, pamphlets may be secured from the files on many subjects of current interest. There is a special card catalog of all of the books in the room.

The Superintendent of the reading room or a reference assistant is to be found at the desk for consultation as to books desired, or for the assistance of students in securing needed information.

PERIODICAL ROOM

At the west end of the Circulation Corridor is a room fitted with numbers of small cupboards or pigeon-holes with doors. These are for the current numbers of a part of the periodicals regularly received by the library. About 800 are now so housed and provision has been made for as many more. They include journals in history and political science, sociology, economics, philology, literature, and general science. Complete sets of Poole's Index and The Readers' Guide are found on one of the tables. An attendant is in charge of the room, ready to assist in locating references and in looking up material. A special index of references on current topics is to be found at the desk.

Certain of the magazines most in demand are kept at the attendant's desk and must be charged whenever used. Prominent dailies of Europe and America are on file together with certain commercial and financial newspapers.

MEDICAL ROOMS

The Medical Reading Rooms (on the second floor, east side) contain all medical periodicals received by the Library. The latest text books and reference books in medicine and surgery may be consulted here. A separate catalogue of the collection and special medical indexes facilitate reference work. Questions pertaining to hygiene and public health, as well as to medicine and surgery proper, may be taken to these rooms where all possible assistance will be given.

GRADUATE READING ROOMS

On the third and fourth floors are four reading rooms for the use of graduate students, one for each of the following departments: No. 1, Ancient languages; No. 2, Modern languages and Education; No. 3, Philosophy and Mathematics; No. 4, History and Political Science. Each room seats forty readers, and contains a permanent collection of several thousand volumes on open shelves. In addition such books as are needed for class use or for individual work will be temporarily shelved here. Adjoining these four reading rooms are seminar rooms for advanced classes. An attendant is always in charge to assist students to find books, and to obtain such volumes from other parts of the Library as are needed, and for consultation on the bibliography of subjects connected with the room. The use of the rooms is limited to graduate students and those undergraduates pursuing courses for which graduate credit is given. They are open daily 8-12, 1-6, 7-10, except Sundays and during vacations.

STACKS

The stacks consist of eight floors at the rear of the building. Here are kept the main body of the books in the Library. Admission to the stacks is ordinarily given only to graduate students. Application for stack privileges should be made to the Superintendent of Circulation.

On six floors of the east stack are a limited number of carrels or study alcoves. These are reserved for students entered as candidates for a Doctorate and for members of the faculty. Applications for carrels should be made to the Superintendent of Circulation.

LIBRARY EXTENSION SERVICE

The Library Extension Service has a special collection of pamphlet material on civic, economic, social and general educational problems of current interest, designed primarily to aid the high schools of the State in their work in public speaking and debating, and in the study of public questions. The material of the department, however, is a part of the resources of the University Library, and is accesible at all times to the faculties and students of the University, through the reference department.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

The Macmillan Shakespeare Library of about 7,000 volumes is an excellent working collection, containing 330 editions of the collected works, and a number of rarities in texts and critical material. This is supplemented by a large collection of texts of other English dramas, and of historical and anecdotal material on the English stage.

Other collections in English literature are the Samuel A. Jones Carlyle Collection of about 600 items, the Tennyson Collection, and the collection of Gift-books and Annuals.

The Dean C. Worcester Philippine Collection contains books, documents and papers of value in the study of contemporary Philippine history. The University of Michigan Collection aims to gather complete files of official and student publications and writings of faculty and alumni, and to preserve programs, photographs and all material of interest in the history of the University.

Other valuable collections are the Parsons Library of Political and Social Economy (6,000 volumes), the Morris Library of Philosophy, the Goethe Library (1100 volumes), and the Stearns Collection of Music.

CLASSIFICATION OUTLINE

000	GENERAL WORK	560	Paleontology
010	Bibliography	570	Biology
030	Encyclopedias	580	Botany
050	Gen'l Periodicals	590	Zoology
070	Newspapers	600	USEFUL ARTS
100	PHILOSOPHY	610	Medicine
150	Psychology	H610	Homoeopathy
160	Logic	620	Engineering
170	Ethics	629	Mining and Metallurgy
200	RELIGION	630	Agriculture
220	Bible	634.9	Forestry
290	Non Christian Religions	640	Domestic Economy
300	SOCIOLOGY	700	FINE ARTS
310	Statistics	701	Aesthetics
328	Insurance	710	Landscape Design
329.8	Folklore	720	Architecture
330	Labor	750	Painting
332	Money and Banking	780	Music
340	Commerce	790	Amusements
345	Railroads	800	LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
349	Business		
350	Law	808	Rhetoric
352	Municipal Administration	808.5	Oratory
360	Political Science	808.8	Collections
370	Education	810	American
500	SCIENCE	820	English
506	Scientific Societies	830	German
510	Mathematics	840	French
520	Astronomy	850	Italian
530	Physics	860	Spanish
540	Chemistry	870	Latin
549	Mineralogy	880	Greek
550	Geology	890	Minor Languages

900	HISTORY	947	Russia
910	Geography	948	Scandinavia
920	Biography	949	Minor Countries
930	Ancient History	950	Asia
940	Europe	960	Africa
942	England	970	North America
943	Germany	973	United States
944	France	980	South America
945	Italy	990	Oceanica
946	Spain		

RULES

Rules regulating the home use of books by students.
Adopted by the Board of Regents, Jan. 19, 1906.

I

The Library is open every week day from 7:45 A. M. until 10 P. M., except Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, New Year's, Fourth of July, and certain days for cleaning. During the summer vacation the hours are 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

II

Books may be drawn by all officers and students of the University and by others having special permission. Officers of the University shall be accorded preference over others when a book is in demand by several people and the Librarian may, on the request of members of the Faculty, recall for their use books that may have been lent to other persons.

III

Books must not be taken from the Library until they have been charged at the Circulation Desk.

IV

Works which are rare, costly, or otherwise unsuited for general circulation are lent only under special conditions and at the discretion of the Librarian.

V

Students are allowed the privilege of borrowing two books at a time, with a limit of two weeks on each book. For each day that a book is kept out overtime by a student there shall be imposed a fine of five cents a day; the fine to be paid when the book is returned. If the book is not returned within ten days after it is due, the borrower shall be required to pay the accumulated fines and the value of the book.

VI

Students are permitted to renew books at the expiration of the two-week period, except in the case of books in demand, books asked for by another borrower, and books overdue. Application for renewal must be made in person.

VII

Students applying for the privilege of borrowing books for the first time must sign a registration card at the Circulation Desk, where the necessary information will be given. For the present

books can be borrowed by students for home use during the hours 8 A. M. and 10 P. M.

VIII

Students who leave Ann Arbor for an absence of more than a week must first return all borrowed books.

IX

Any person who desires to obtain from the Library a book already lent will receive, on request, prompt notice of its return. If not a book in demand, it will be held subject to his order for two days; otherwise for one day. Any borrower may be notified that a particular book held by him has been applied for and that its return is desired.

X

No student shall be recommended for a degree until he has returned in good order, or replaced, every book that he has borrowed; or, in default thereof, has deposited with the Librarian the value of it in money; or, if it belongs to a set, the value of the whole set in case the whole set can not be purchased separately.

XI

The reference books in the Reading Rooms are not intended for circulation. They must on no account be removed from the Reading Rooms, and they are to be used with a due regard for the rights of others. Books reserved for any purpose may, at the discretion of the Librarian, be lent to students after 9 P. M. for overnight use, and over Sunday. They must be returned before 8 A. M. Failure to do so will subject the borrower to a fine of 25 cents and possible withdrawal of the privilege.

XII

The book-stacks are not open to the students in general, nor to the public; but admission to a specified section of the stacks is given, at the discretion of the Librarian, to students recommended by an officer of instruction.

XIII

The Library does not furnish dictionaries for continuous use, nor does it lend manuals or texts for use in classrooms.

BUILDING POINTERS

Open 14 hours per day.

First Library Building dedicated December 12, 1883.

New building dedicated January 7, 1920.

Building of reinforced concrete with tapestry brick facing.

Albert Kahn, architect.

Present capacity 800 readers, 600,000 volumes.

Number of volumes belonging to the University July 1, 1921, 457,847.

Building open to the public for reading.

Only members of the University may draw books for home use.

Casts from the Parthenon frieze in Circulation Corridor.

Reproductions of Donatello and Luca Della Robbia panels from the Cathedral at Florence in the Study Hall.

Lunettes in the Reference Room by Gari Melchers, painted for the World's Fair at Chicago, 1893.

Departmental libraries in the Chemistry, Dental, Engineering, Law and Science Buildings, each with librarians in charge.

Una vox librorum sed non omnes aequè informat: Thomas à Kempis.

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1922

BELLE ISLE PARK

CITY OF DETROIT

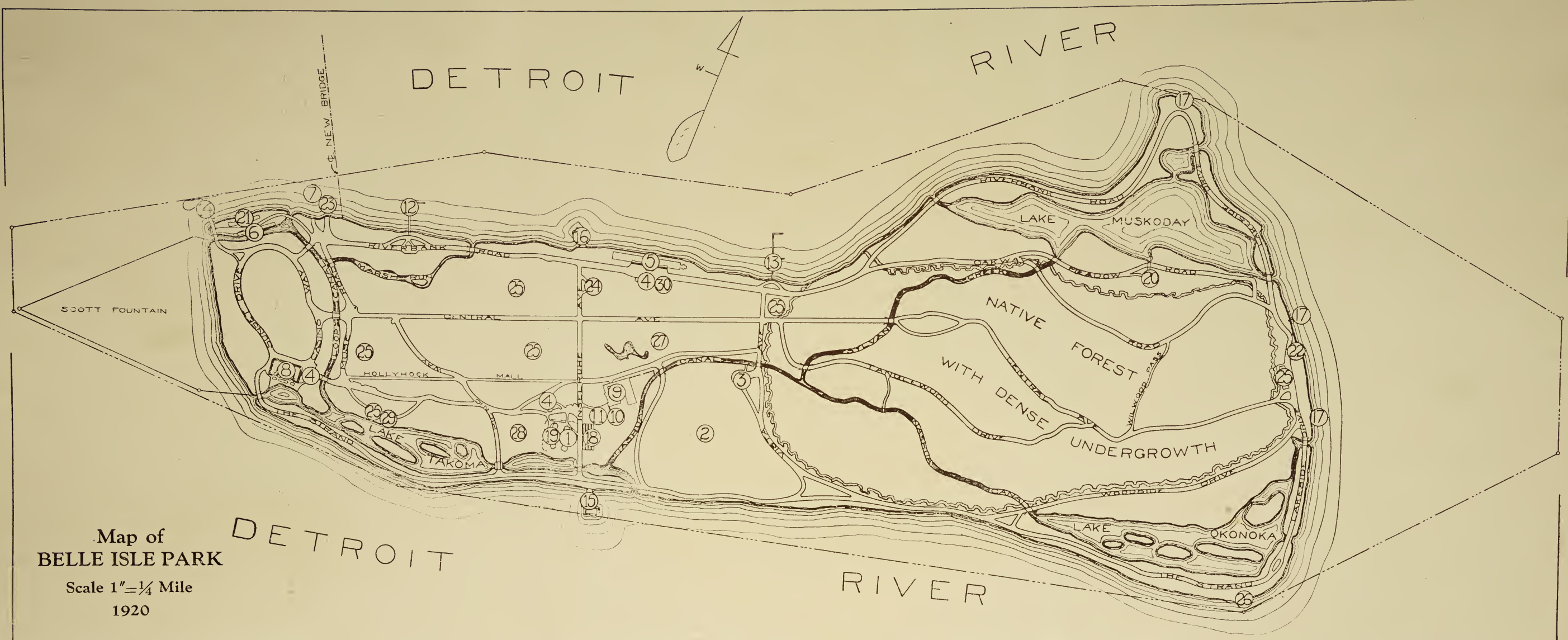


Map and Legend
of Detroit's Famous Island Park

Published By

Department of Parks
and Boulevards

EDW. G. HECKEL, Commissioner
H. W. BUSCH, Genl. Supt. and Secretary
W. C. BLEIL, Engineer



1. **AQUARIUM.**
Fresh and salt water fish, turtles and harbor seals. Open 8:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. daily. Admission free.
2. **ATHLETIC FIELD.**
Baseball, lawn tennis and recreation field.
3. **ATHLETIC SHELTER:**
Shelter from storms, also a lunch room. Refreshments at reasonable prices.
4. **BUS STATIONS.**
5. **BATH HOUSE.**
Accommodations for 20,000 a day in season; reasonable charge for suits and towels. Free department for children
6. **BOAT AND CANOE LIVERY.**
A ride through canals and lagoons will prove a treat; reasonable charge.
7. **SEWAGE TREATING PLANT.**
8. **CASINO.**
A refectory where food and refreshment of high quality and low cost may be had. It is planned to operate all year. It is your institution—use it.
9. } **ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS.**
10. }
11. }
12. **DETROIT BOAT CLUB.**
For members only.

13. **DETROIT YACHT CLUB.**
For members only.
14. **FERRY DOCK.**
Boats from Woodward Avenue and Jos. Campau Avenue.
15. **INSELRUHE DOCK.**
Service dock for excursion boats and department supplies.
16. **BATH HOUSE DOCK.**
Small ferries from Kling's Dock just east of Bridge; also from Water Works Dock.
17. **DOCKS AT HEAD OF ISLAND.**
18. **DEPARTMENT GREENHOUSES.**
For propagating all plants and flowers for departmental use. Not open to public.
19. **HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.**
Tropical and native plants of great interest to students of Botany. Beautiful flower shows several times a year. Open daily 8:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. Admission free.
20. **DEPARTMENT ICE HOUSE.**
21. **INFANTS' REST.**
A delightful place for mothers and babies to rest; attendant in charge. Open daily in summer season. No charge.
22. **BUNGALOW.**
Refreshments at reasonable charge. Open during summer season.

23. **NEW BRIDGE.**
 24. **POLICE STATION.**
Harbormaster's office; part of Detroit's Metropolitan System.
 25. **SHELTER AND COMFORT STATIONS.**
 26. **UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LIGHT HOUSE.**
 27. **ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.**
Containing wild animals of various species.
 28. **FORMAL GARDEN.**
Collection of roses, perennials and herbaceous flowering plants native to Michigan and other adjoining states.
 29. **SKATING PAVILION.**
Refreshments at reasonable prices. Open all year. Picnics in Summer; Skating in Winter.
 30. **BATH HOUSE LUNCH.**
Lunch stand and refreshment; during season only.
- SCOTT WATER FOUNTAIN**
Dedicated to the City of Detroit by the late James Scott. When completed will be one of the finest in the world; adds 45 acres to the island.
- HARBOR LINE**
(Long dash and dotted line around Island)
A line established by the United States Government showing the permissible fill which will result in adding 505 acres to the Island.

BELLE ISLE

Prior to 1845, Belle Isle was known as Hog Island. July 4, that year, a party was formally organized to go to the island and rechristen the resort, which had become very popular with Detroiters. The consent of the owner, Barnabas Campau, was not asked. The expedition landed at the foot of the island and after a few minor preliminaries, Mr. E. Goodell made a motion to change the name to Belle Isle. Morgan Bates poured a pitcher of water on the ground and the christening was completed. In 1879 the city bought the island for \$200,000, and the name was officially changed in 1881. Belle Isle Park is 2 miles long; has 5½ miles shore drive; has 14½ miles of driveway; has 5-1/10 miles gravel walks and contains 704 acres.

BELLE ISLE BRIDGE

The proposed Belle Isle Bridge is to be constructed of reinforced concrete and of a cantilever type with 19 spans. Total length 2193 feet, maximum clearance under spans 30 feet above water.

The subway under Jefferson Avenue will be 171 feet long.

Bridge will be 85 feet wide, 59 feet of which will be roadway to accommodate four automobiles going in each direction and a 12-foot walk will be provided on each side.

To defray the cost of the bridge and necessary approaches a bond issue of \$3,000,000 was authorized by a vote of the electors.

HOW TO REACH BELLE ISLE

1. By ferry boat from the foot of Woodward Avenue and Jos. Campau Ave.
2. By small ferries from Kling's Dock just east of Bridge; also from Water Works Dock.
3. By street car lines, Jefferson Ave., East; Myrtle, East; Fort, East; and Crosstown to the Boulevard, then either by municipally owned bus or by small ferry boats or on foot across the bridge.
4. By automobile.

Note: Owing to construction of new bridge, the first method will be more certain to avoid bad congestion, especially on Sundays and holidays.

“PUBLIC SERVICE FIRST”

In order to bring to your attention the most wonderful natural park in the world with its native forests and unusual points of interest, this pamphlet is published for the people of Detroit and their out-of-town guests. To provide food and refreshments of high quality and low cost a system of municipally operated refectories has been established. Send complaints and suggestions to the Secretary.

BELLE ISLE CASINO

Belle Isle Casino Dinner

From 6:00 P. M. to 9:00 P. M.

Special Luncheon 12:00 to 2:30 P. M.

Also

Table service a la carte

and

cafeteria service

M E N U

Regular Dinner

Vegetable Soup

Radishes

Celery

Special Sirloin Steak

Hashed Brown Potatoes

Sugar Corn

Cucumber and Tomato Salad

Deep Apple Pie

A la mode

or Ice Cream and Cake

Tea

Coffee

Milk

(Fresh vegetables from our own garden)



Hotel Statler

450 Rooms

Buffalo

450 Baths

At Washington and Swan Streets; convenient to all railway stations, steamer landings and Niagara Falls routes—and to all of downtown Buffalo. The largest and newest hotel in the city.

Every room has private bath, circulating ice water and other unusual conveniences. All rooms have outside light and air. Morning paper delivered free to every guest room; club breakfasts.



Hotel Statler Cleveland

1000 Rooms 1000 Baths

At Euclid Avenue and East 12th Street, the new commercial and automobile thoroughfare; with the city's finest clubs and retail stores grouped in its immediate vicinity. Union Station street cars pass the door.

Every room has private bath, circulating ice water and other unusual conveniences. All rooms have outside light and air. Morning paper delivered free to every guest room; club breakfasts.



The World's Largest Hotel

Hotel Pennsylvania, New York

2200 Rooms

2200 Baths

Statler-operated throughout. At Seventh Ave., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Sts.—opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Terminal. The finest shops in the world—just east of it. Business and financial districts—hardly farther away, in the time it takes to reach them; there is a subway station in the basement of the hotel. Everything is brought close by the subways, bus lines, elevated and surface cars that are immediately accessible.



Hotel Statler Detroit

1000 Rooms 1000 Baths

Facing Grand Circus Park, at Washington Boulevard and Bagley Avenue. A few steps from Woodward Avenue street cars, yet as quiet as if in the residential district. Convenient to all of down-town Detroit. Every room has private bath, circulating ice water and other unusual conveniences. All rooms have outside light and air. Morning paper delivered free to every guest room; club breakfasts.



Hotel Statler

St. Louis

650 Rooms

650 Baths

At Washington, St. Charles and Ninth Streets, the center of down-town St. Louis and convenient to both the retail and wholesale districts. Union station street cars pass the door.

Every room has private bath, circulating ice water and other unusual conveniences. All rooms have outside light and air. Morning paper delivered free to every guest room; club breakfasts.

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1922

Statler Service

STATLER Service is not a thing supplied to any single individual, neither is it special attention shown to any one guest. On the contrary it means the limit of helpful, courteous, interested attention from each particular employee to each particular guest. It is the kind of service you expect and pay for when you pay your bill—whatever your rate may be. And every Statler employee—doorman, bellboy, porter, waiter, maid, clerk and manager—is impressed with the fact that he is personally responsible for the execution of such service.

Statler Service is rendered in ways which assure the guest he is under no obligation. You are made to feel that you are in *your home*; that in a sense you are the host. The hotel's conveniences are your conveniences, its servants your servants, its hospitality your hospitality, which you can offer to your friends at luncheon, dinner, dance, afternoon musicale or whatever else may be the place or the occasion.

And Statler Service is not contingent upon a tip. But any Statler employee who is wise and discreet enough to merit tips is wise and discreet enough to render a like service whether he is tipped or not.

Statler Service Codes—written for the guidance of Statler employees—tell the complete story of Statler Service. There is a copy in every room and extras will be furnished upon request.

Convenience and Comfort Features

THE unique and satisfying comfort and convenience features of the Hotels Statler in Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and St. Louis are also standard in Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, the largest hotel in the world. These service features are Statler innovations.

Every guest room has a bath—either tub or shower or both; circulating ice water which flows upon pressure of a button, and many other features such as full-length mirror and ample clothes closet space; pin cushion on every dresser with pins, needles, thread, buttons, etc; and a generous supply of stationery in every writing desk, etc.

A morning newspaper is slipped noiselessly under your door while you sleep and no charge is made for it in your bill.

In every guest room there is a rate card which confirms the price, and assures you that the price quoted by the clerk is neither more nor less than anyone else pays for that room. And every guest room is an outside room with an abundance of light and fresh air.

Perhaps it is unnecessary to mention that the Hotels Statler and Hotel Pennsylvania are as nearly absolutely fire-proof as buildings can be—being built of metal and tile, brick and stone, with wood eliminated to an extent which would have been impossible a few years ago.



About Reservations

THE Hotels Statler and Hotel Pennsylvania are located in leading cities as the map above shows. They are naturally busy hotels. So the best way of being assured of the kind of accommodations desired is to make *reservation as far as possible in advance of your arrival*. Reservations should state the kind of accommodation desired, the day and date of arrival, and the time of day if possible. If there is no room available at the rate requested a room at the rate nearest to it will be reserved for you.

When traveling from one "Statler City" to another just speak to an assistant manager and he will send your reservation in advance of your arrival for you.

Touring Information

THE Hotels Statler and Hotel Pennsylvania maintain information bureaus for the benefit of guests touring by automobile as well as by train. These bureaus answer questions about the condition of roads, distances between cities, location of desirable garages, and will, if requested, plan itineraries for tourists.

The Automobile Clubs in Cleveland, Detroit and St. Louis have charge of the bureaus in the Hotels Statler in those cities. In the Hotel Statler, Buffalo, the information is supplied by the Transportation Department while in Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, the Ask Mr. Foster Service and the Transportation Department supply the data.

5206
2482

1926

STATLER SERVICE CODES

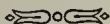


With which is incorporated
"Statler's Talk to His Patrons"

Life is Service.

The one who progresses is the one who gives his fellow-beings a little more—a little better—SERVICE.

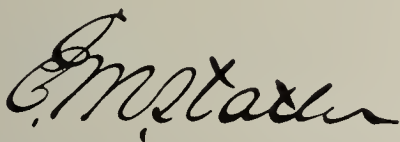
What the Statler Service Codes Are



THESE Service Codes were written for the guidance of employees of Hotel Statler. They aim to tell, in a way that will not be forgotten, how every employee can give more and better service—Hotel Statler Service—to Guests.

As a new thing in hotel service the Codes were much commented on by hotel papers, and later by magazines and newspapers all over the country. So many people asked for copies that the booklet is now reprinted in this form for general distribution. Extra copies will be gladly supplied if you want them.

In reading please remember that I am talking to my employees.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "E. M. Statler". The signature is written in dark ink and has a fluid, elegant style.

Statler Service

Employees' Service Code *Number One*

HOTEL STATLER is operated primarily for the benefit and convenience of its guests. Without Guests there could be no Hotel Statler. These are simple Facts easily understood.



So then it behooves every man and woman employed here, to remember this always, and to treat all Guests with courtesy and careful consideration.

Any member of our Force who lacks the intelligence to interpret the feeling of Good Will that The Statler holds towards its Guests can not stay here VERY LONG.

New Customers are just as valuable to us as Old Customers—remember that; for each New Customer is an Old Customer in the making. See that you do your part to make him want to come back here, with his family and his friends. Impress upon him the fine good-fellowship of the place; the “No-trouble-to-help-you” Spirit. Never be perky, pungent, or fresh—The Guest pays your salary as well as mine. He is your immediate benefactor.



SNAP Judgments of men oftentimes are faulty. A man may wear a red necktie, a green vest and tan shoes, and still be a gentleman.

The Unpretentious Man with the soft voice may possess the Wealth of Croesus. The stranger in

cowhide boots, broadbrim and rusty black, may be President of a Railroad or a Senator from over the Ridge.

You can not afford to be superior or sullen with any Patron of this Hotel. I said so.



Have every one feel that for his money we want to give him more sincere service than he ever before received at any hotel.

The employee who helps to perpetuate this plan is never out of a job, nor does he escape the eye of the Man Behind the Scenes—the Boss.



AT rare intervals some perverse member of our force disagrees with a Guest as to the rightness of this or that.

He maintains that the meat is well done—when the Guest says it isn't.

Or that THIS sauce was ordered when the Guest says the other.

Or that the Boy DID go up to the Room.

Or that no Party called.

Or that it was a ROOM reserved, and NOT dinner for Six.

Or that the trunk wasn't there.

Either may be right.



But these are PERMANENT INSTRUCTIONS: No employee of this Hotel is allowed the privilege of arguing any point with a Guest. He must adjust the matter at once to the Guests' satisfaction, or call his Superior to adjust it. Wrangling has no place in Hotel Statler.



THE Statler is a successful Hotel. Men and women of Taste and Refinement, from all parts of the world, name the Statler

their home while in Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis or New York. The Reason is, that every Waiter in this Hotel, every Hall-Boy, the Chamber-maid, the Clerk, the Chef, the Manager, the Boss Himself, is working all the time to make them FEEL "at home".

Each member of our force is valuable to us only in proportion to his ability to serve our guests.



What Statler Service Means

Employees' Service Code

Number Two

A HOTEL has just one thing to sell.
That one thing is Service.

The Hotel that sells Poor Service is a Poor Hotel.
The Hotel that sells Good Service is a Good Hotel.

It is the object of Hotel Statler to sell its Guests the VERY BEST SERVICE in the world.



THE Service of a Hotel is not a thing supplied by any single individual. It is not Special Attention to any one guest. Hotel Service—that is, Hotel Statler Service—means the limit of Courteous, Efficient Attention from each particular Employee to Each Particular Guest. This is the kind of service a Guest pays for when he pays us his bill—whether it is for \$2.00 or \$20.00 per day. It is the kind of Service he is entitled to, and he NEED NOT and SHOULD NOT pay ANY MORE.

Every guest who enters the Statler door comes in because he believes he can buy something here BETTER than he can buy it anywhere else.

It rests with every employee of this Hotel—doormen, bellboys, porters, clerks, waiters, maids, manicurists and managers—whether he goes away disappointed or pleased.



A Doorman can SWING the door in a manner to assure the New Guest that he is in HIS HOTEL, where people are prompt to serve him.
Or—

He can SLING the door in a way that sticks in the Guest's "crop" and makes him expect to find at the desk a scratchy, sputtery pen, sticking in a potato.



When the room clerk says: "Front, show Mr. Robinson to room 1252," instead of "Show the gentleman, etc.," the Guest immediately gets a warm feeling of being welcome.

To be able to give a Guest this feeling adds dollars to the income of the house and dollars to the salary of the clerk.

An operator who is quick to answer telephone calls, and does not keep a Guest holding a cold receiver to his ear and listening intently to nothing, can swell the appreciation of Statler Service—and swell the Statler appreciation of her.

A waiter who can say "Pell Mell" when the Guests says "Pell Mell" and "Paul Maul" when the guest says "Paul Maul," can make the Guest think himself right—and make us think the waiter is All Right.



AND just here, take heed, that in all Minor Discussions between Statler Employees and Statler Guests, the Employee is Dead Wrong—from the Guest's standpoint and from Ours.

IT IS these little things that send a Guest away to say, promptly,

“I stopped at Hotel Statler.”

Or, listlessly,

“I put up at a hotel last night.”



The Steward (or any other Head), who can systematize and organize his department so as to save time or help, can make more money for the Statler—and more money for himself.

Every dollar saved in any department means that we can sell more Service for the same price. It makes Statler Service a better, bigger thing, and it makes Somebody a better, bigger job.

Every item of extra courtesy contributes towards a better pleased Guest, and every pleased Guest contributes towards a better, bigger Statler.

I hope to have the words **STATLER SERVICE** always mean **BEST SERVICE** throughout the world.

You can help to make it so.

WILL YOU?

Statler's Talk on Tipping

Employees' Service Code Number Three

THE patron of a hotel goes there because he expects to receive certain things served with celerity, courtesy and cheerfulness.

The persons who are to fetch and carry him these things will be those whose portion it is to render intimate, personal service to others. Since time immemorial, this class of servitors has been of rank and file.

Now and then a server is found—a waiter, a bootblack, a barber or a bell boy—who adds a bit of his own personality to his services. Such a one shows a bit more intelligence—initiative—perspicacity—than his fellows. The patron finds his smaller wants anticipated, and is pleased. He feels that the servant has given him something extra and unexpected—and he wants to pay something for it.

He tips.



OF course, there are abuses of the tip. A rich bounder wants something more than other hotel guests, and he futilely tries to get it by throwing money about.

His tips are insults, and his reward Servility instead of Service.

Or—

An individual wishing to be thought a “good

fellow" ADMINISTERS tips with the advice to "buy a house and lot," etc.

Or—

An infrequent traveler, having the time of his life, tips out of sheer goodheartedness.

These types help to constitute the "Public."



IT is the business of a good hotel to cater to the Public. It is the avowed business of HOTEL STATLER to please the public better than any other hotel in the world.



Statler can run a tipless hotel if he wants to. But Statler knows that a first-class hotel cannot be maintained on a tipless basis, for the reason that a small but certain per cent of its guests will tip, in spite of all rules.

Statler can and does do this: He guarantees to his guests who do not wish to tip everything—**EVERYTHING**—in the way of hotel service, courtesy, etc., that the tipper gets.

Let's make that a bit stronger—guests do **NOT** have to tip at HOTEL STATLER to get courteous, polite attentive service.

Or, for final emphasis, we say to Statler guests: Please do not **TIP** unless you feel like it; but if you **DO** tip, let your tipping be yielding to a genuine desire—not conforming to an outrageous custom.



ANY Statler employee who is wise and discreet enough to merit tips is wise and discreet enough to render a like service whether he is tipped or not.

And he is wise and discreet enough to say "thank you" when he gets his tip.

In this connection let this be said:

The man who takes a tip and does not thank the tipper does not feel that he has earned the tip any more than a blackmailer feels that he has earned his blood money. Any Statler employee who fails to give Service, or who fails to thank the guest who gives him something, falls short of the Statler Standard. We always thank any guest who reports such a case to us. Statler does not deal summarily with his helpers, any more than he deals perfunctorily with his guests—but the tip-grafters get short shrift here.



IN Conclusion:

When STATLER Service in Buffalo became synonymous with GOOD service, we hoped that the opportunities for advancement offered by the second HOTEL STATLER, then being erected in Cleveland, would stimulate all employees to greater efforts. With some it did have that effect.

Now there is also a third Hotel Statler, in Detroit and a fourth one in St. Louis. In New York, The Pennsylvania, the world's largest Hotel—2,200 rooms, 2,200 baths—opposite the New Pennsylvania railroad terminal on Seventh Avenue, is Statler operated. Of course as the field broadens the opportunities offered will be even greater.

YOUR opportunity will come from YOUR ability and ANXIETY to make YOUR part of HOTEL STATLER SERVICE the BEST Service.

Statler's Talk to His Patrons

The "talk" which follows was not written as a part of the Statler Service Codes, and is of course, addressed to the guests—not the employee—of Hotels Statler.

It is here included with the "Codes" because nearly everyone who asks for one of the booklets, asks for both.

THIS booklet is written because every little while I see some patron of mine who won't let us give him the good service that is here for him.

Nearly always it is because he does not realize that it takes two—the server and the served—to make good service.



Almost every day Hotel Statler has a complaint, from some guest, about a detail of service.

Every complaint has conscientious attention. Hotel Statler is operated on the theory that *the guest is always right*.

But—quietly, now—sometimes we find out, whether we admit it or not, that the guest was NOT right in *that particular instance*.

Before you read another word let's have a perfect understanding of these two things.:

1. This booklet IS NOT an apology for any lapse from the high standard of Hotel Statler Service. We admit such lapses, which exist because they cannot be prevented; service being a humanly-rendered thing; they can only be kept at the minimum.
2. Hotel Statler prides itself upon its ability to please the "particular" patron.

Here, then, are a few hints which Statler would give to such of his guests as do not realize, or do not remember, that they themselves influence the service rendered them at a hotel:

(1) Getting the Room You Want

GOOD SERVICE begins when you get the kind of room you want.

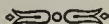
You will nearly always get the kind of room you want if you'll do your part. You are less apt to if you expect the hotel to do it all.



Here is the situation:

A hotel has a certain number of rooms, of varying kinds. The number cannot be increased during a busy season, and reduced in dull times. Once the hotel is built, the number and kind of rooms it has to offer is fixed.

But the demands for the hotel's "goods" (*i. e.*, rooms) is not fixed. One week, let's say, is normal, average business; next week there is an influx of high-powered, high-salaried travelers, demanding high-class accommodations—in quantities; next week the reverse may be true, and the next brings a large convention, of which the hotel must take care.



Another thing: you may be in the city today on a casual errand, and a place to sleep—at any price—suits you. Next week you return to put through a big deal, or with entertaining to do, and you need a parlor suite, or a high-priced room.

These widely-varying conditions of demand are not created by, and cannot be controlled by, the hotel.

Is it strange that the hotel cannot always offer you the room you want, at the price you want to pay?



But generally, the hotel CAN do that, IF YOU DO YOUR PART. Look at it this way:

The successful hotel has sold its rooms before the day is over. You're just as welcome to buy goods in stock as the other fellow—unless the other fellow took the ordinary, reasonable precaution of reserving his hotel accommodations as he would reserve his Pullman accommodations or boat accommodations.

You make Pullman or chair-car reservations as a matter of course—yet the railroad *can* add extra sleepers or parlor cars or coaches when travel is heavy. The hotel CAN'T add extra rooms.

When you are going to a theatre you reserve your seats, and if convenient you reserve them several hours—or days—ahead.

If you do not reserve them early—if you wait till half an hour or an hour before the performance—you expect to take whatever you can get. You may have to take a box, when you wanted orchestra chairs, because only boxes are available. You may have to sit in the rear, when you wanted to be “down front”.

You do not blame the theatre for that condition. You know that the man at the window can sell only what he has left. That's just as true of the man at the hotel desk.

When, therefore, you *do not* engage your hotel accommodations in advance, don't be offended if the hotel cannot give you what you want.

Occasionally, even when you *do* reserve, you may not get just what you want. There may be prior reservations. Or perhaps the room you want isn't vacated. The hotel can't throw the other fellow out; you have to wait till he departs—and his departure and your arrival may occur at very different times.



If a convention is in progress, or beginning, you cannot in fairness blame the hotel for being unable to give you exactly what you want. The hotel has sold a "quantity order" just as a manufacturer might, thereby reducing its stock. Would the manufacturer refuse such an order, on the assumption that someone else might want the goods, or that he might have a demand for them in a number of small orders?

And a hotel is bound to help take care of conventions—solicited and invited by a city—as you are bound to help entertain friends invited to your home.



There is, of course, a way by which you can get a room at 7 a. m., in even the busiest season. That is by paying for it, but not occupying it, the night before your arrival. It means extra expense, but that is the only way to be ABSOLUTELY SURE of a room *early* in the morning, when a house is "running over".

Notwithstanding all these things, Hotels Statler regularly reserve the major portion of their accommodations for their regular customers.

One word further about reservations: Hotels Statler have, every day, a large number of reservations which are made *but never called for*.

The people who make these reservations, but do not cancel when they find the accommodations will not be required, stand between you and the good service we are trying to give you.

(II) Getting Mail, Telegrams, Calls, Etc.

A HOTEL CANNOT give you good service unless you, when you register, write your name so plainly and legibly that *there can be no mistake.*

If there is the slightest chance for the Room Clerk to mis-read either name or initials, *print them.*

I know of no one thing which interferes so much with the hotel's service to guests as this thing of having the name wrong on the hotel's records.

Right at the guest's arrival, it starts an endless chain of troubles. Mail is delayed; the Information Clerk reports "not here" to friends who call or telephone; everything goes wrong—for both the guest and the hotel.



The guest has written his name so often that he can see nothing in his signature except what he intends. But how will it look to the Room Clerk, who is *not* familiar with it?

If any guest thinks this is a trivial matter let him undertake to read a single page of the average hotel register.

Initials are as important as *names*. The large hotel has many guests of the same name. Your satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the hotel's service may depend upon how legibly **ONE** initial of your signature is written on the register.

(III) Fairness

THE buyer always has great rights over the seller—at least, Statler thinks so. Hence the doctrine, ineuleated in all Statler employees, that *the guest is always right.*

But Fairness is a great word, and the buyer limits his advantage by neglecting to be *fair*.

It isn't fair for the guest to say he has waited *fifteen* minutes—when it wasn't *five*.

It isn't fair to expect a certain dish from the kitchen in the minimum number of minutes every time it is ordered. There may be several similar orders, creating a temporary congestion—just as there might be congestion before the cashier's window at a bank.

It isn't fair to expect the bell-boy or porter whom you send to your room for something, to make the round trip in practically the non-stop running time of the elevators. Abnormal conditions may make small delays inevitable at just that time—conditions that neither the employee nor the hotel can control.

It isn't fair for the guest to forget that, while a hotel is his home, temporarily, it is at the same time the home of *some hundreds of other people*.

Delays and disappointments which are accepted as a matter of course in stores, offices, theatres and other places are unendurable in a hotel because it is "home." But of those other hundreds of people, all with equal rights, there may be any number who are claiming special privileges, on the same theory, at the same time.

There is *one* of the reasons why some little thing does occasionally go wrong.



The guest expects—and he will always get, in any Hotel Statler—a great deal of courtesy, patience, fairness.

If the employee gives it, isn't he really entitled to a certain amount of it in return?

It often happens that the guest who considers that fact gets the best service.

Your Suggestions Welcomed

HOTELS STATLER always welcome suggestions from guests. And "suggestions" may often include criticisms of service.

These suggestions have careful consideration and investigation. We find them valuable, and we appreciate them.

They would be still more valuable to us—and therefore to you, and to all our guests—if every suggestion or criticism were signed with name or room-number. The thing criticised may be out of the ordinary, and merely a passing condition created by neglect of detail of service. It may exist in but one room; if we are told *which* room it can be remedied immediately, before the fault would be discovered by our inspectors.

Let us have your suggestions, please. But please sign them.



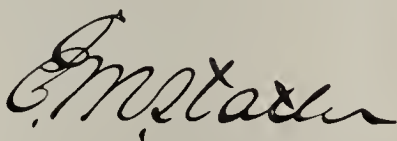
It doesn't take that extra-good service which we call *Hotel Statler Service* to please some of our good-natured, easy-going guests.

But, as I said before, Hotel Statler prides itself on its ability to please the "particular" guest.

If the service you get at Hotel Statler isn't thoroughly good, thoroughly satisfactory service we want to know it—and we pledge you our very best efforts toward making it so.



And remember that it takes two—the server and the served—to make good service.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "E. M. Statler". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned at the bottom right of the page.

Hotels Statler

BUFFALO

450 Rooms

450 Baths

At Washington and Swan Streets, convenient to all railway stations, steamer landings and Niagara Falls routes.

CLEVELAND

1000 Rooms

1000 Baths

At Euclid Ave. and East 12th Street.

DETROIT

1000 Rooms

1000 Baths

At Grand Circus Park, Washington Boulevard and Bagley Ave.

ST. LOUIS

650 Rooms

650 Baths

At Washington, St. Charles and Ninth Streets.

NEW YORK

HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA

Statler-operated

2200 Rooms

2200 Baths

The largest hotel in the world. At Seventh Ave. 32nd to 33rd Sts.—opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Terminal.

NEW BUFFALO STATLER

1100 Rooms

1100 Baths

Under Construction

At Niagara Square and Delaware Ave.
To be opened May 1, 1923.

820.6
44x5
1932

Schedule of Rates

Hotels Statler

Buffalo Cleveland Detroit St. Louis

New Hotel in Buffalo under construction.
To be opened in May 1923, with 1100 rooms.

Rooms with shower bath, for one \$3.00 and \$3.50; for two \$5.00.

Rooms with tub and shower, for one \$4.00, 4.50, \$5.00 and up; for two \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00 and up.

Rooms with twin beds (shower) \$5.50 and up; (tub and shower) \$7.00 and up.

Parlor Suites \$13.00 and up. Private dining rooms and additional bedrooms (connecting) may be secured if desired.

Sample rooms with bath for one \$5.00 and up; for two \$7.00 and up.

Rooms or Suites for use as headquarters, or for exhibition purposes, are available, as are also rooms for conventions, banquets, recitals, lectures, social functions, etc. Rates and full information on request.

Hotels Statler are operated on the European Plan. In making reservations, please specify number of persons, kind of room preferred and date (hour, if possible) of arrival.

(For Hotel Pennsylvania rates, See back cover)



HOTEL STATLER
DETROIT



HOTEL
NEW



HOTEL STATLER
CLEVELAND

The new Hotel Statler in Buffalo will open early in 1923 with 1100 rooms



HOTEL STATLER
ST. LOUIS



PENNSYLVANIA
NEW YORK



NEW HOTEL STATLER
BUFFALO
(UNDER CONSTRUCTION)

The present Buffalo house at Washington and Swan Streets, has 450 rooms.

Schedule of Rates

Hotel Pennsylvania

Statler Operated
New York

At Seventh Ave., 32nd to 33rd Sts.
Opposite Pennsylvania Terminal

The World's Largest Hotel
2200 Rooms 2200 Baths

Rooms with Double Bed (for one)
\$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.00.

Rooms with Double Bed (for two)
\$6.50, \$7.00, \$8.00 and \$9.00.

Rooms with Twin Beds (for one or two) \$7.00, \$8.00 \$9.00 and \$10.00.

Parlor Suites: \$16.00 and up.

Hotel Pennsylvania is operated under the same policies as the Hotels Statler in Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and St. Louis and, as in Hotels Statler, every room has a private bath, circulating ice water and other unusual conveniences.

About Reservations:

Reservations should state kind of room accommodations desired, day and date, and if possible the hour of arrival. If a room at the rate requested is not available, a room nearest that rate will be reserved.

(For rates in Hotels Statler, See front cover)



*"Who hath a book
Hath but to look
And he may be a king indeed,
His kingdom is his ingle nook,
All this is his
Who hath a book."*

WAYNE COUNTY LIBRARY SERVICE
Detroit Library Commission

Wayne County Library Service

THE Wayne County Library is a free public library maintained by a fund set aside by the County Board of Supervisors for the purpose of furnishing books and magazines to residents of the county. Its service is free to all residents and property owners in Wayne County, outside of Detroit, Hamtramck and Highland Park. Others may avail themselves of its privileges upon the payment of one dollar a year. It now offers five separate forms of service.



First Chance at the Book Wagon

Library Centers

Book collections have been placed in twelve neighborhoods in the county. These operate as small public libraries, and are located in stores, post-offices, village halls and other places convenient for the community.

In each case, public-spirited citizens or organizations have donated the space and the shelving for the books, and have put some one in charge of the collection. The Wayne County Library meets all other expenses, prepares and delivers the books, and pro-

vides for experienced supervision with frequent visits from a trained librarian.

The book collections vary from 100 to 700, according to the demands of each locality. They include both adult and children's books, with not only fiction, but a selection of books on travel, biography, social problems, farm methods and machinery, cooking, needlework, literature, etc. Patrons may request special titles or books on certain subjects.

While the collection of books at a center at any given time is comparatively small, all books in the Wayne County Library are made available to each community by a system of rotation from one center to another. Each library center receives new titles every four or eight weeks.

Selected Books for the Rural School

School Libraries

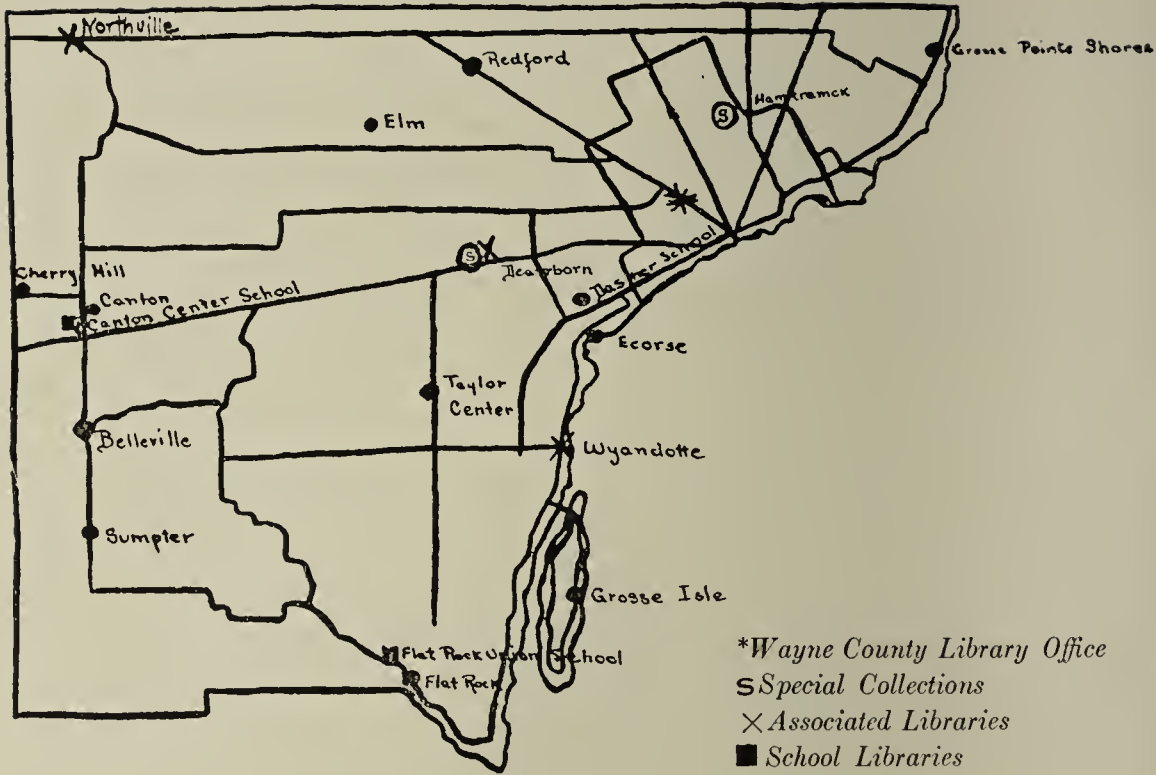
The Wayne County Library offers a plan of special interest to the directors and teachers of rural schools. By contract, any school may become a station of the County Library and enjoy all the advantages of trained library service. In proportion to the library funds for each school the County Library will order a collection of books especially adapted to the needs of the pupils; will prepare them for use; keep them in repair; change the collection twice a year and send special material to the teacher at any time requested. This relieves the teachers and school directors of the responsibility of choosing new books each year, and assures the school of a suitable collection that is adjusted at frequent intervals to the changing needs of the pupils.

Book Advice

Reading Lists

Through the County Librarian, reading lists and experienced advice on the best books on specified subjects may be secured. For this service, reading lists already compiled by the Detroit Public Library staff, revised frequently, and kept on file, may be drawn upon. New subjects will be considered and a list of recommended books submitted upon request.

ARE YOU ON THE COUNTY LIBRARY MAP?



• Library centers are in operation at:

Belleville—Pullen's Furniture Store.

Canton Center Road—A. H. Griffin's Home.

Cherry Hill—West's Grocery Store.

Dasher School—Corner Allan and Pepper Roads, Ecorse Township.

Ecorse—4036 W. Jefferson Ave. (Loveland Drug Store).

Elm—Bentley's General Store.

Flat Rock—Longpre's Grocery Store.

Grosse Ile—Post Office.

Grosse Pointe Shores—Village Hall, Vernier Road and Lake Shore Drive.

Redford—Corner Mill & Grand River Sts. (McCulley's Laundry Service).

Sumpter Township—Berry's Grocery Store (on paved road).

Taylor Center—Koth's Grocery Store.

Connecting With the Detroit Public Library

Inter-Library Loans One of the chief functions of a county library is to co-ordinate all the library interests in the county. The Wayne County Library, therefore, offers one type of service of particular value to every other library in the county, as well as to its own patrons. This is the privilege of borrowing books of unusual interest or those on special subjects from the large resources of the Detroit Public Library. Any volume in its collection may be borrowed for four weeks and will be delivered directly to the library or person requesting it.

For Study Clubs and Community Clubs

Special Collections Special collections of books suited in their contents and numbers to the needs of clubs and societies may be borrowed from the Wayne County Library for as long as necessary. Community clubs, literary societies, women's clubs and farm clubs may obtain help they need for papers, debates and discussions. Special collections covering the best modern fiction, high school reading lists, farm subjects and children's books have already been in use and others will be prepared upon request.

Books Delivered to Your Door

Parcel Post Service Any person or institution in the county may request reading material and have it delivered directly by parcel post. The County Library meets the expense of postage one way.

WAYNE COUNTY LIBRARY BOARD

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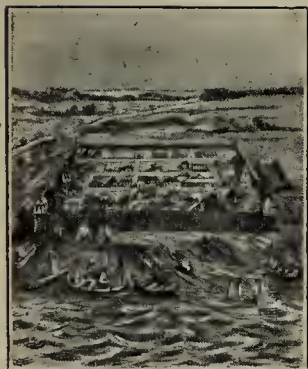
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Burton Historical Collection Leaflet

Published monthly by the Detroit Public Library

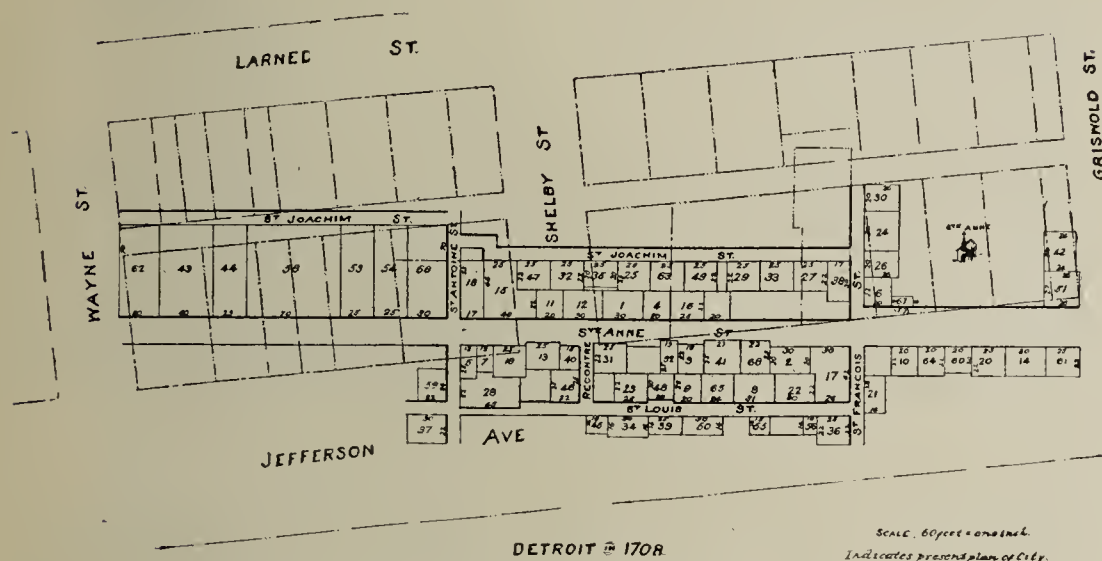
Entered as second class matter February 1, 1922, at the post office at Detroit, Mich., under the Act of August 24, 1912.

VOL. I.

MAY, 1922

No. 5

City Planning in Old Detroit



Plan from Conveyances of Cadillac Made in 1707 and 1708.

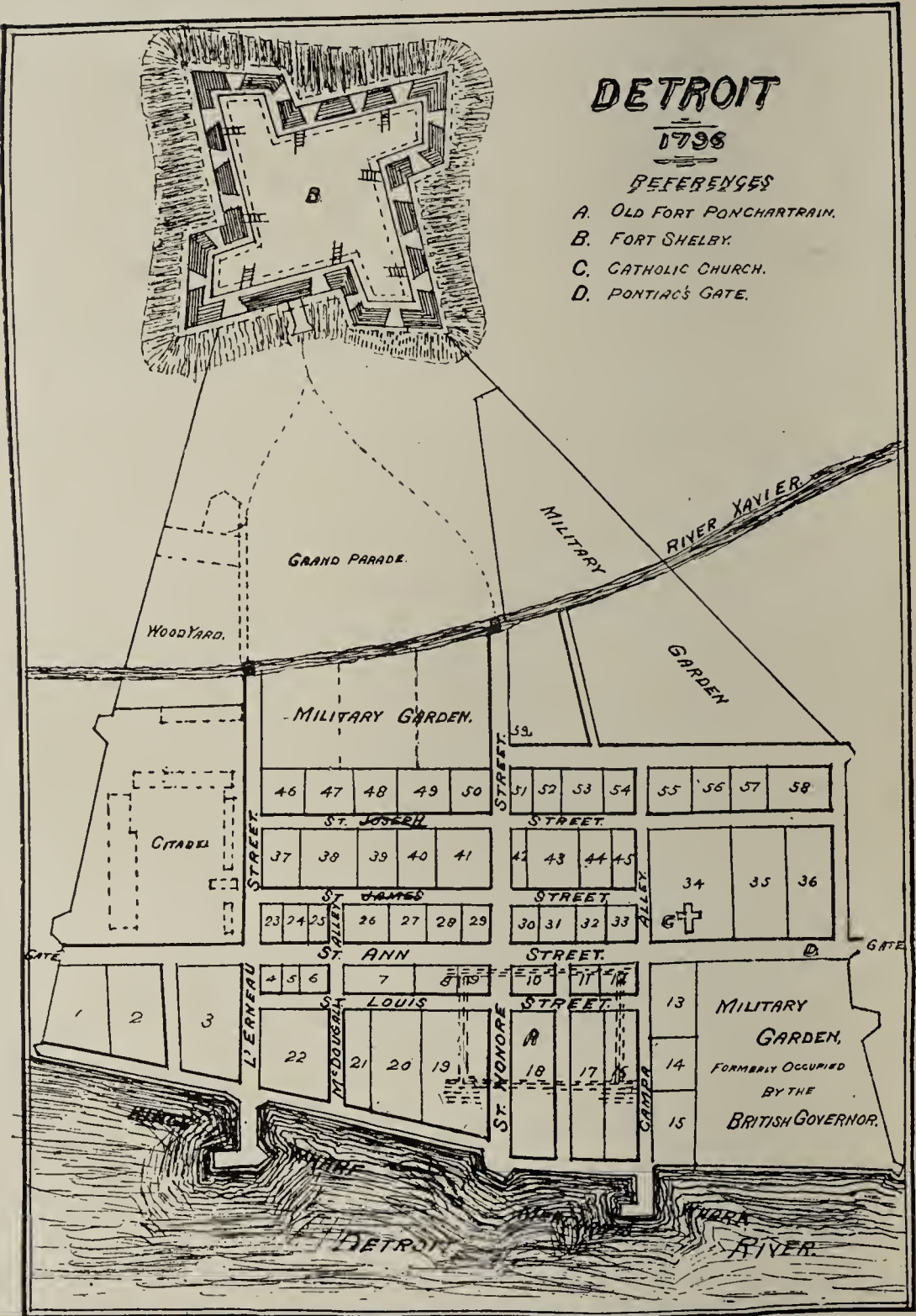
TRACES of the French "ribbon farms" remain in the names of streets crossed in going along East Jefferson Avenue. Of roads there was little need, though an Indian trail, later called the River Road, led along the bank and out what is now West Jefferson Avenue, across the Black Swamp to the country of "les Bastonnais." The river was the broad highway down which the Campaus, Chenes, Rivards and their neighbors went to Fort Pontchartrain du Detroit on market days.

DETROIT

1796

REFERENCES

- A. OLD FORT PONCHARTRAIN.
- B. FORT SHELBY.
- C. CATHOLIC CHURCH.
- D. PONTIAC'S GATE.



Detroit in 1796.

During the early years of the American occupation (1796-1805) a compact little town still surrounded by high pickets similar to those which had enclosed Fort Pontchartrain occupied the site of the old fort. Back of it on the hill from which the Fox Indians had attacked the settlement in 1712, stood Fort Lernoult,* built by the English during the War for American Independence. Already there were "suburbs" as the space within the pickets was becoming crowded, but the barrier was highly prized by Detroit conservatives, twelve of whom voted in the election of April 28, 1804, to replace the pickets which Colonel Hunt had ordered removed. But there were thirteen progressives who approved the removal. The water front at that time was a high bluff and the river came up to Woodbridge Street.



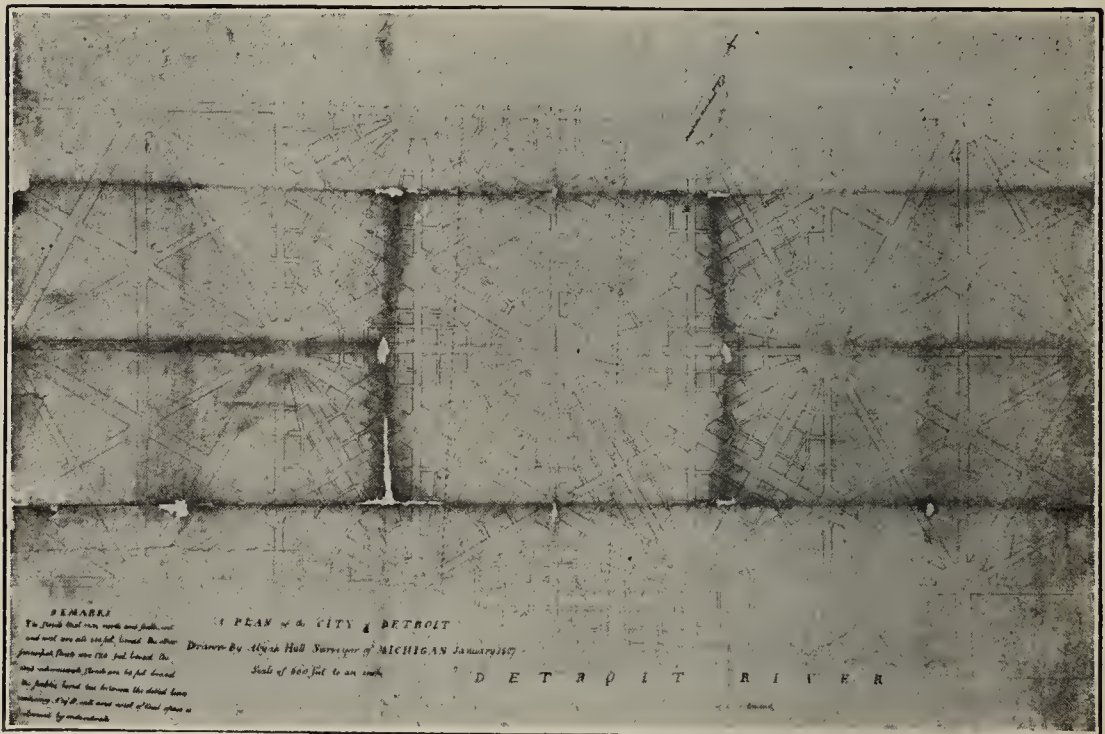
Detroit in 1796.

The great fire of June 11, 1805, a tragedy at the time, proved a blessing in disguise. Governor Hull and the Judges acting as a land board refused to allow the town to be rebuilt according to its old plan, while Judge Woodward's interest in L'Enfant's plan for the city of Washington, then taking form in the western wilderness of the District of Columbia, led to the adoption of the "Governor and Judges' plan" which is very apparent in the heart of the city. In his protest against the sale of certain lands in Detroit, June 1, 1818, Judge Woodward speaks of "this plan, drawn on the original principles of the city; that is to say, having for its basis an equilateral triangle of four thousand feet side; with every side bisected by a perpendicular from the opposite angle; with squares, circuses, and

*Called Fort Shelby upon re-occupation by the Americans under General McArthur, September 29, 1813.

other open spaces of ground where six avenues, and where twelve avenues intersect; with all the six sections comprising the triangle uniformly and regularly divided into lots of about five thousand feet; with an alley or lane coming to the rear of every lot; with subordinate streets of about sixty feet width; with a fine internal space of ground for education and other purposes; with grand avenues to the four cardinal points of two hundred feet width, and with other avenues of one hundred and twenty feet width." He goes on to say:

"Nature has destined the city of Detroit to be a great interior emporium, equal, if not superior, to any other on the surface of the terraqueous globe. The commerce of seven immense Mediterraneans—Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan, Superior, Cuinissique, Arabasca—connected by noble rivers with the Atlantic ocean at two points, New York and Quebec, and stretching on the other side to the Pacific and even to the Hyperborean ocean, must glide along its borders. In such a case the art of man should aid the benevolence of the Creator, and no restricted attachment to the present day or to present interests, should induce a permanent sacrifice of ulterior and brilliant prospects."



The Plan of 1807.

The next number of the Leaflet will be published in September.

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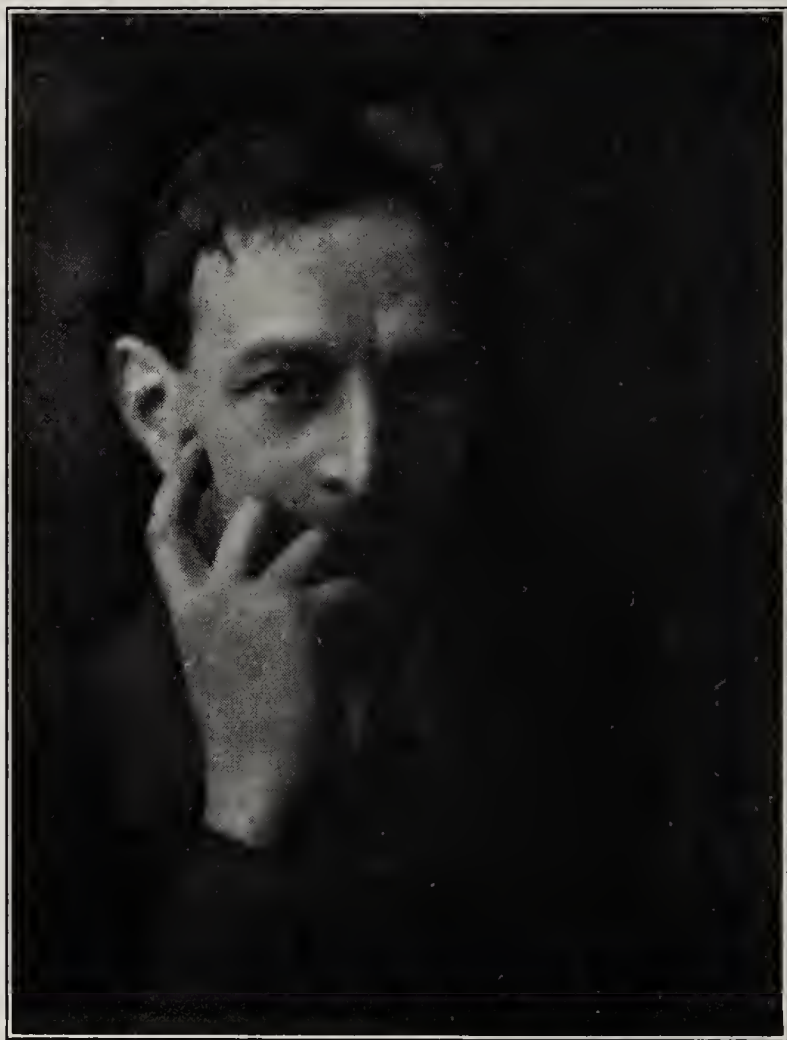
THE POETICAL WORKS
OF
WALTER DE LA MARE

“THE MOST FANCIFUL AND DELIGHTFUL
OF PRESENT DAY POETS”



FROM DOWN-ADOWN-DERRY

Henry Holt and Company
19 West 44th Street
New York



Copyright by E. O. Hoppe

WALTER DE LA MARE

THE MAN HIMSELF



WALTER DE LA MARE was born on April 25th, 1873, at Charlton, in Kent. On his father's side he is French Huguenot, and there is Scottish blood in his veins which comes from his mother's ancestry. He was educated in London, at St. Paul's Cathedral Choir School, and for nearly twenty years worked in the English branch of the Standard Oil Company of America, leaving his position there in 1910 to devote all of his time to writing. He married Miss Constance Elfrida Ingpen, sister of Roger Ingpen, the author, and has four children. The year 1902 saw the publication of his first volume of poems, called *Songs of Childhood*. This little book, put out on the advice of Andrew Lang by the firm of Longmans Green and Company, is now a rarity, and a collector's "find." *Poems: 1906* followed; and then, in 1910 he brought out his novel *The Return*, which was awarded the first Edmond de Polignac Prize, the gift of the Royal Society of Literature. In 1912 *The Listeners* established his position in England "among the foremost of our present day poets." When Henry Holt and Company brought this book out in America in 1916 the effect on the public here was the same: Mr. de la Mare's fame was secure. He has since published two volumes of prose (published here by Knopf) and five volumes of poetry, besides the *Collected Poems 1901-1918* and *Down-A-Down-Derry*, the collection of his fairy poems. As the *London Times* says, "His work has grown graver, richer, more profound" with the years.

Some readers of Mr. de la Mare's poetry infer that he lives exclusively in a world of his own fancy, and has but slight contact with what is generally called "reality." This is far from being the case. Mr. de la Mare, like many an English poet before him, is a capable man of business and a shrewd judge of the world and of the people who go up and down in it. It is true that he dislikes publicity, preferring to keep behind his songs, but even a casual visitor to the quiet home in Anerley cannot help suspecting that if this keen-eyed man prefers to keep hidden, it is at least partly so that he himself can see more clearly about him. He is, indeed, singularly observant. His critical articles in the *London Times* and elsewhere, as well as his character studies in the *Midget*, prove that he lets little in life escape him.

Mr. de la Mare was a close personal friend of Rupert Brooke. In one of his last letters to his mother Brooke asked her to divide any money that he might leave, together with the proceeds from his books, among his three friends, Walter de la Mare, Abercrombie Lascelles, and Wilfrid Wilson Gibson, saying, "If I can set them free to any extent to write the poetry and plays and books they want to, my death will bring more gain than loss." When Yale University awarded the first Howland Memorial Prize to the works of Rupert Brooke in 1916, Mrs. Brooke added this prize to the bequest, and sent Mr. de la Mare to receive it on her behalf. On that occasion he delivered a lecture at Yale on "Rupert Brooke and the Intellectual Imagination," which has since been published, and is now well-known. He also visited New York and was entertained at the MacDowell Club and the Poetry Society, where he read from his works. He says of his visit to this country, "Never could a stranger have received more kindness and hospitality."

DOWN-ADOWN-DERRY

A Book of Fairy Poems by

WALTER DE LA MARE

With Illustrations by DOROTHY P. LATHROP



Melmillo

THIS genuine treasury for the imaginative child or grown-up is a collection of some sixty of Mr. de la Mare's fairy poems, both old and new, illustrated by Miss Dorothy P. Lathrop, in three full page colours, and sixty elaborate black and whites, many of which are also full page. Miss Lathrop has captured the spirit of the poems and has put into her sketches that strange and beautiful magic which distinguishes Walter de la Mare's poetry.

1922.

Octavo, cloth \$3.00

THE LITTLE SALAMANDER

When I go free,
I think 'twill be
A night of stars and snow,
And the wild fires of frost shall light
My footsteps as I go;
Nobody—nobody will be there
With groping touch or sight,
To see me in my bush of hair
Dance burning through the night.



(Not to be reprinted except by permission.)

THE VEIL AND OTHER POEMS 1922

Mr. de la Mare's latest poems, here brought together for the first time in book form, cover a wide range from enchanting fairy poems like *The Old Angler* (who fishes up "A Naiad slim") to such hauntingly significant poems as *The Last Coachload* (filled with mortals and driven by Father Time out of the world).

"*The Veil and Other Poems* is graver, richer, more profound than his earlier work," *London Times*.

Octavo, cloth, de luxe binding \$2.00

COLLECTED POEMS, 1901-1918 1918

In this two volume edition there are included *Poems, 1906, The Listeners, Motley, Songs of Childhood, and Peacock Pie*.

"Walter de la Mare's *Collected Poems* would be my first choice, if I were to make a present to a child or a sweetheart or an old gentleman, or in general, to any happily constituted person. From the first page to the last one is in the land of poetry, in the atmosphere of genuine folklore, in the age of creative faith." Wilbur Cross in *The Yale Review*.

Octavo, 2 volumes, cloth de luxe binding \$7.50

MOTLEY AND OTHER POEMS 1918

This small volume contains besides the title poem *Motley*, the fool's song about the war, such well loved pieces as *The Sunken Garden, Happy England, The Three Strangers, Betrayal, April Moon*, etc.

New York Times: "In these poems there is a silken spell of wizardry, a shadowy place of dreams, and in his love poetry, a deeper, more passionate note."

12mo, cloth \$1.25

THE LISTENERS AND OTHER POEMS 1916

This is the volume, first published in England in 1912 and in this country in 1916, which established Mr. de la Mare's reputation as "one of the foremost of our present day poets." Beside the title poem which is considered by many critics to be one of his best, it contains *The Sleeper, Miss Lou, Old Susan, The Journey, Arabia*, and those other poems that have found an answering echo in many hearts.

New York Evening Post: "If Walter de la Mare had written nothing besides *The Listeners*, it would probably live beside *The Ancient Mariner* and the few other ever-living treatments of the supernatural."

12 mo, cloth \$1.35

PEACOCK PIE

A Book of Rhymes by

WALTER DE LA MARE

With Illustrations by W. HEATH ROBINSON

"The most authentic knapsack of fairy gold since *The Child's Garden of Verses*," Christopher Morley.

"*Peacock Pie* contains more inspired and unforgettable nursery rhymes and nonsense lyrics than were ever collected anywhere except in Mother Goose's own anthology," Louis Untermeyer.

1917

Octavo, cloth \$2.25

ALAS, ALACK!

Ann, Ann!

Come! quick as you can!

There's a fish that *talks*

In the frying-pan.

Out of the fat,

As clear as glass,

He put up his mouth

And moaned 'Alas!'

Oh, most mournful,

'Alas, alack!'

Then turned to his sizzling,

And sank him back.



CAN'T ABEAR

I can't abear a Butcher

I can't abide his meat,

The ugliest shop of all is his,

The ugliest in the street;

Bakers' are warm, cobblers' dark,

Chemists' burn watery lights;

But oh, the sawdust butcher's shop,

That ugliest of sights!

(The above poems not to be reprinted except by permission)

CRITICAL OPINIONS

London Spectator: "The mantle of the two great master-children, R. L. S. and Lewis Carroll, has fallen in our generation on Mr. Walter de la Mare."

Conrad Aiken in the *Dial*: "His power over us is delicate, elusive, impalpable; over the simplest lyrics hangs an overtone of magic."

Lewellyn Jones in the *Chicago Post*: "Mr. de la Mare is gradually achieving a sure immortality."

Fanny Butcher in the *Chicago Tribune*: "He sees all the beauty over-tones of life, and, unlike most of us, has the power of catching those overtones in words."

John Gould Fletcher in the *New York Post*: "He has a special feeling for the beauty and fitness of words which English poetry has largely lost since the days of Shakespeare."

New York Times: "Of Walter de la Mare's poems for children it is difficult to speak moderately. . . . They resemble *Alice in Wonderland* and all of the great classics for children."



FROM DOWN-ADOWN-DERRY

Meet Me in Dallas

(The Metropolis of Wonderful Texas)

The City Where Conventions

Always Like to Come Again.

020.6
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1922

A STRAW BALLOT

COME TO DALLAS—THE IDEAL CONVENTION CITY

FACTS ABOUT DALLAS

Dallas ranked 42nd in population in 1920.
Dallas ranked as 15th largest jobbing center in the Nation in 1920 with wholesale business of \$600,000,000.
Dallas is the largest retail market in the Southwest, with total business reaching \$250,000,000.
Dallas ranks first among cities of the Nation in per capita express business.
Dallas is the financial center of the Southwest and home of the 11th Federal Reserve Bank.
Dallas ranked 22nd in bank clearings in 1921.
Dallas is the Nation's Sixth largest fire insurance center.
Dallas ranked 23rd in postal receipts in the Nation in 1921.
Dallas ranked second among the cities of the Nation in 1921 in building permits per capita.
Dallas has 65 buildings from 6 to 29 stories in height.
Dallas erected 3,000 residences during 1921.
Dallas has 3,500 acres in parks and playgrounds.
Dallas is a popular gateway to commerce with Mexico.
Dallas is a convention center, with accommodations for 7,500 guests in its nine largest hotels alone.
Dallas is within easy overnight travel of fields producing more than one-half of the oil of the United States.
Dallas is the home of the State Fair of Texas, the largest state fair in the Nation.

Dallas is an amusement center, with 30 theatres, five golf courses, natatoriums, etc.
Three new theatres have been completed in Dallas in the past year at a cost of over \$4,000,000.
Dallas is the largest inland cotton market in the world.
Dallas leads the Southwest as headquarters for out of State Concerns.
Dallas leads the Nation in the manufacture and distribution of cotton gins, saddlery, harness and leather goods and cotton seed products.
Dallas is the second largest interurban center in the United States.
Dallas has more telephones per capita than any city in the United States.
Dallas ranks third in telegraph business in the United States being surpassed only by New York City and Chicago.
Dallas leads the world in the sale of cotton seed products.
Dallas was incorporated as a city only 50 years ago.
Dallas leads the Southwest in Manufacturing.
Dallas has over 200 miles of paved streets and what is conceded to be one of the finest residential districts in the country.
Dallas is the home of over 3,000 traveling men.

TEXAS

Texas occupies all the continent of North America except a small part set aside for the United States and Canada. Texas owns the north half of the Rio Grande, the only dusty river in the world; also the only one, with the possible exception of the Trinity, which is navigable for pedestrians and mud cats.

Texas is bounded on the North by twenty-five or thirty States, and on the east by all the oceans in the world except the Pacific, and on the south by the Gulf of Mexico and South America, and on the west by the Pacific ocean, the milky way, and the Sidereal Universe. If Texas were chopped loose from the rest of the United States and the Panhandle, it would float out into the ocean, for it rests upon a vast subterranean sea of fresh water.

Texas is so big that the people in Brownsville call the Dallas people Yankees, and the citizens of El Paso sneer at the citizens of Texarkana as being snobs of the effete East. It is 150 miles further from El Paso to Texarkana than it is from Chicago to New York; Dallas is nearer St. Paul, Minn., than it is to Brownsville, Texas. The United States with Texas left out would look like a three-legged Boston terrier. Chief occupation of the people of Texas is trying to keep from making all the money in the world. Chief pursuit of the Texans was formerly Mexicans, but now it is land buyers, steers and Texas crop records.

Texans are so proud of Texas that they cannot sleep at night. If a Texan's head should be opened, the map of the state would be found on his brain. Unless your front gate is at least eighteen miles from your front door, you do not belong to society, as constituted in Texas. Mrs. Kind's gate is 150 miles from her front door, and she is thinking of moving her house back so that she won't be annoyed by the passing automobiles. Other Texas landlords have whole mountain ranges and rivers on their ranches. One Texan has forty miles of navigable river on his farm. If the proportion of cultivated land in Texas were the same as Illinois, the value of Texas crops would equal that of the forty-seven other states combined. Texas has enough land to supply every man, woman and child in the whole world, with a tract of 5 x 20 feet, and have enough left over for the armies of the world to march around the border abreast. Texas grows enough alfalfa which if baled and built into a stairway would reach to the pearly gates. If all the hogs in Texas were one hog, he would be able to dig the Panama Canal in three roots. If all the Texas steers were one steer, he could stand with his front feet in the Gulf of Mexico, one hind foot in the Hudson Bay and with his horns punch holes in the moon, and his tail brush off the mists from the Aurora Boreallis.

As Texas is to the Universe, so Dallas is to Texas.

COME TO DALLAS

In consideration of the above, I, the undersigned, hereby wish to express my preference for the location of our next convention as the City of Dallas,—this judgment being based upon full consideration of the claims herein outlined.

Signed_____

Representing _____Address_____

Resolution offered by the
A.L.A. Committee on Education
Harriet A. Wood, Chairman

The American Library Association believes that every student from the elementary school through the university should learn to use and appreciate books and libraries, not only that he may study to advantage in school, but also that he may continue through adult life to benefit from the resources of libraries.

To accomplish this there should be a supervisor of school libraries in every state and province, with educational and professional library qualifications, status and salary, equal to those of supervisors of other educational departments.

There should be a school librarian or supervisor for every school system - city, county, township, or district. A recommended minimum service standard is at least one full-time school librarian for an enrollment of 1200 elementary and high school pupils. The educational and professional library qualifications, status and salary, of the school librarians should be equal to those of the teachers and supervisors whom they serve.

Whether the school library supervisor or librarian shall be employed by school or library authorities, separately or jointly, is a matter to be determined by state or local conditions.

Adequate state or regional training facilities should be provided in library schools, universities, colleges and teacher-training institutions to prepare full-time school librarians, teacher-librarians and librarians to serve both school and community, who shall be certified under the law just as are other professional workers.

The library should be adequately provided with books and equipment: it is the one laboratory which serves every department of school work.

Appropriations for school libraries in state and local budgets should be commensurate with those for other educational work, and should be equalized throughout the state by means of state grants based on state and local surveys.

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BASE BALL
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GOLF LINKS AND AVAILABLE
TO VISITING DELEGATES



PARK SCENE - MUNICIPAL BATHING POOL



CITY TEMPLE



MAGNOLIA BUILDING



TYPES OF DALLAS HOMES

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For further information write

DALLAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
(Convention Department),
DALLAS, TEXAS.

its Ample
provides
Service
Hospitality



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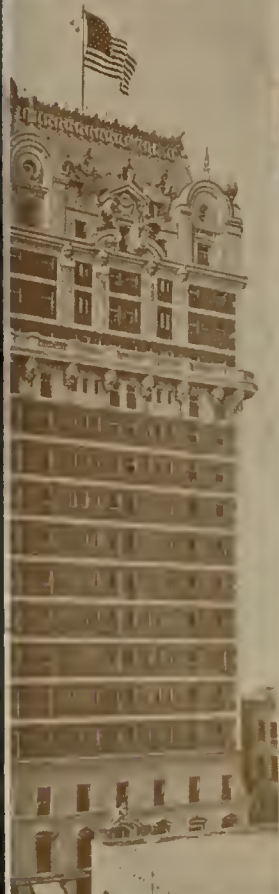
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INTERIOR VIEW NEW \$1,000,000 PALACE THEATRE

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DALLAS

The City Where Conventions = Like to Come Again =

WHY do convention visitors like Dallas? *Because* of its splendid hotel facilities. Its nine larger hostelrys alone have accommodations for 7,500 guests, and there are also scores of smaller hotels and lodging houses. *Because* of its auditorium facilities, with the Coliseum, Municipal Auditorium, City Temple, Chamber of Commerce Auditorium and with smaller meeting places in all larger hotels. *Because* of the many points of interest to be seen on a spin over our 200 miles of paved streets, 3,500 acres in parks and playgrounds, watering places, golf courses, theatrical facilities, second most impressive skyline on the American continent, longest concrete viaduct in the world, tallest building in the South. *Because* of its excellent railroad facilities, with steam or electric interurban lines extending in seventeen directions. *Because* it is the communication center of the Southwest. *Because* of its equable climate, the average annual temperature being 65 degrees. *Because* you FEEL AT HOME IN DALLAS. We like convention visitors and Southern chivalry and Western hospitality are blended in their welcome and treatment.

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As Texas is to the Universe, so Dallas is to Texas.



NIGHT VIEW OF DOWN TOWN DALLAS—PHOTO BY V. H. SCHOFFELMAYER

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1922



FEDERAL NEW

NUMBERING SYSTEM POCKET MAP OF DETROIT AND ENVIRONS

SHOWING ALL NEW STREETS AND CHANGES

FRISCHKORN
REAL ESTATE CO.



MAIN OFFICE WEST FORT AND CASS STREETS
DETROIT, MICH.

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Sells and Exchanges Real Estate
and
For the Convenience of the Public
Maintains the following

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Main Office, Fort St. West, Cor. Cass Ave.....Cadillac 525
North Woodward Office, 10227 Woodward Ave.....Hemlock 6728
Grand River Office, Grand River Ave., Cor. Euclid.....Garfield 1844
East Jefferson Office, E. Jefferson, Cor. Piper Blvd.....Hickory 578
North East Office, 7749 Harper, near Van Dyke.....Lincoln 3240
Warren Ave. Office, Warren Ave., Opp. Lincoln Motor.....Garfield 3520

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See Telephone Directory

This company sells houses, flats, investment properties and building lots
in all sections of the city.

We charge only the usual commission for unusually good service.

No net listings accepted.

This company has established and will always maintain a standard of fair
business dealings, which merits a continuance of the confidence of the public.

Financial Responsibility and Protection

When you enter into a transaction with a real estate broker for the purchase of a lot or for the sale or purchase of improved property YOU deposit YOUR MONEY with the broker.

Would you deposit a like amount of money in a bank without first knowing that its FINANCIAL RESOURCES were sufficient to make YOUR money Safe? No.

YOUR protection is the FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY of the real estate company through whom you buy or sell.

The law requires a bank to have a certain amount of resources before it can accept YOUR MONEY. The law DOES NOT give you this protection with the real estate company.

YOU MUST PROTECT YOURSELF by first knowing that the real estate company or individual through whom you buy or sell is financially responsible.

NOTE—Suburban Streets Indexed in Italics.

A	Bloomfield 8 D	Clark 16 F	Edgar 28 H
A St 18 H	Blue 17 R	Clark 30 O, 6 A	Edgemont 32 F
Aaron 23 I	Boldt 1 K	Clark Ct 16 F	Edgewater 21 Q
Abbott 19 J	Boller 3 J	Clay 22 L	Edgeware 11 S
Abbott 5 C, 10 B	Bonaparte 14 M	Clayton 14 I	Edgewood 28 L
Abler 22 L	Bond 5 A	Clemens 17 G	Edgewood 10 F, 11 S, 1
Abrey 24 L	Bonsano 8 A	Clemens 7 O	Edison 30 N
	Boswerd 14 Q	Cleophas 6 C	Edison 9 D
	Bordeau 16 N	Cordale 23 H	Edison 37 D

INSTRUCTIONS

New Numbering System

EFFECTIVE JAN. 1st, 1921

One full number is allowed for each 10 feet of frontage on each side of all thoroughfares, even numbers on the right and odd numbers on the left side. The base line is a line drawn perpendicular with the foot of Woodward Avenue, extending easterly through Essex Avenue and in a westward direction along the tracks of the Wabash Railroad; streets south of this line will be "south." Woodward Avenue to the Six Mile Road and thence continuing north on John R. Street will be the other base line dividing the city into "East" and "West." Michigan Avenue is considered as extending westward, Grand River Avenue northward and Gratiot Avenue eastward. North and south streets start at the base line with the numbers 100 and 101; east and west streets start at the Woodward base line with numbers 1 and 2. Each block will be a rectifying block, so that along a north and south line from the river up, the numbers on the houses will be alike on each cross street; the same holds true going east and west.

NOTE—Numbers on East and West Grand Boulevard, also all East and West Streets in Highland Park, have not been changed. Corner numbers on the above Streets and Boulevards are noted on each corner in small figures.

In Hamtramck all numbers have been changed. Grosse Pointe, Grosse Pointe Park, River Rouge and Oakwood, retain their old numbers.

The horizontal and vertical red guide lines carry indicator numbers which permit instant reference to the location of any corner number on any street or avenue.

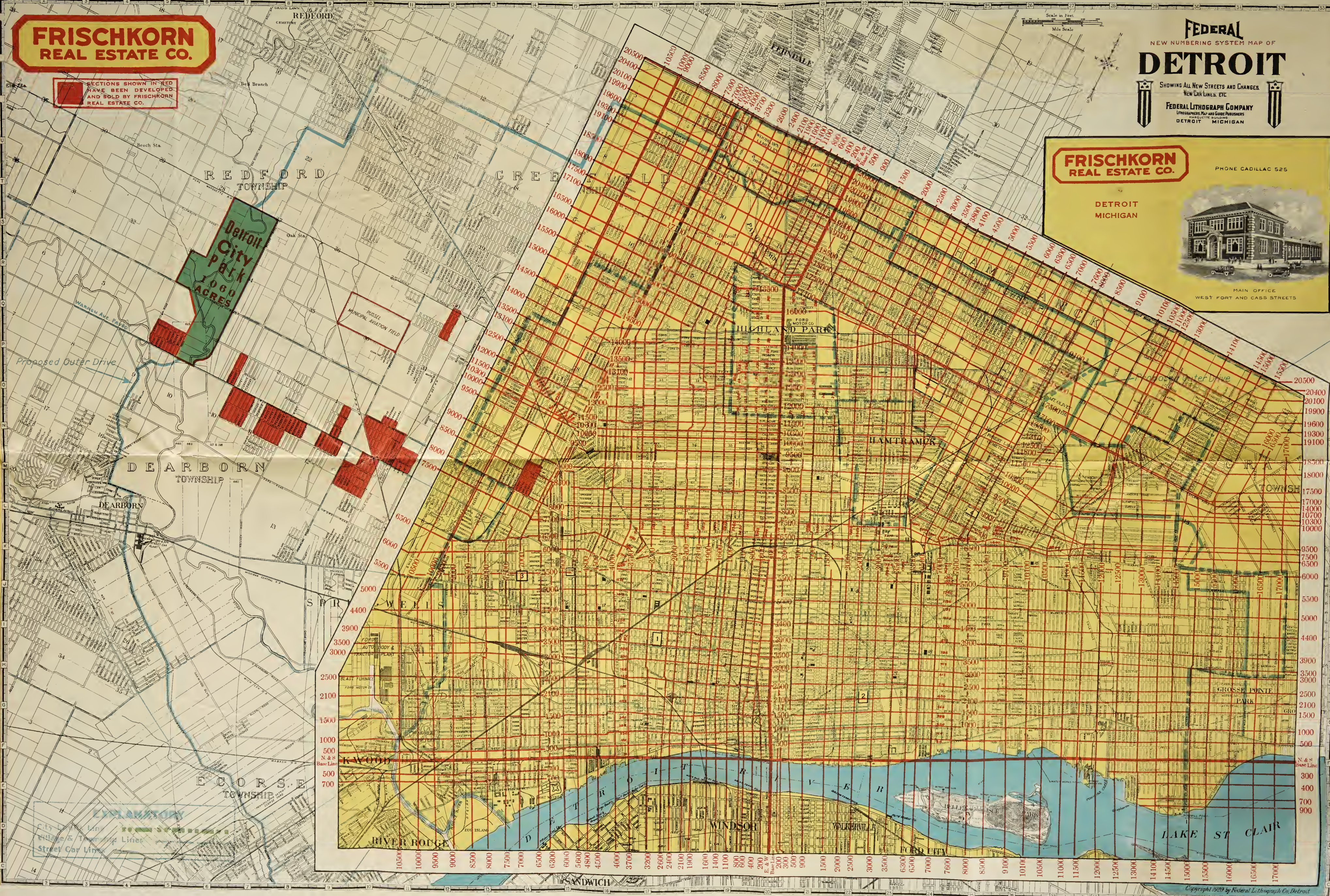
EXAMPLE

Find location of 6280 West Fort Street, Refer to red indicator numbers at bottom or top of map (West Side), locate the nearest number to 6280, which is 6300, follow the red guide line going north, which shows that 6280 is near Artillery Avenue. And all streets or avenues west of Woodward, no matter where they start, that cross the 6300 red line, carry number 6300.

For numbers on streets that run east of Woodward Avenue, refer to (East Side) red indicator numbers at bottom or top of map.

For numbers on streets that run north and south, refer to red indicator numbers at the right or left of map.

FRISCHKORN
REAL ESTATE CO.



Collections

The Frischkorn Real Estate Company's office on the ground floor, Fort St. West, corner of Cass Ave., is most conveniently located for customers to make monthly payments. Many thousands of them are making these payments every month.

In addition to the office being open six days a week, from 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M., it is open Monday evenings until 8 o'clock.

The Company's large corps of well-trained cashiers and bookkeepers are equipped to handle collections of all kinds; subdivision payments; contracts; interest; mortgages, etc., and the improved accounting system enables the Company to render most complete reports with each remittance regularly.

The financial responsibility of this Company insures its customers and clients thorough protection.

This Company can handle your collections and relieve you of annoying details — besides, people making payments like to know that there are thousands of others making payments, too, and when they pay at this office they come in contact with the atmosphere of success.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION CONVENTION

June 26 - July 1, 1922

Detroit.

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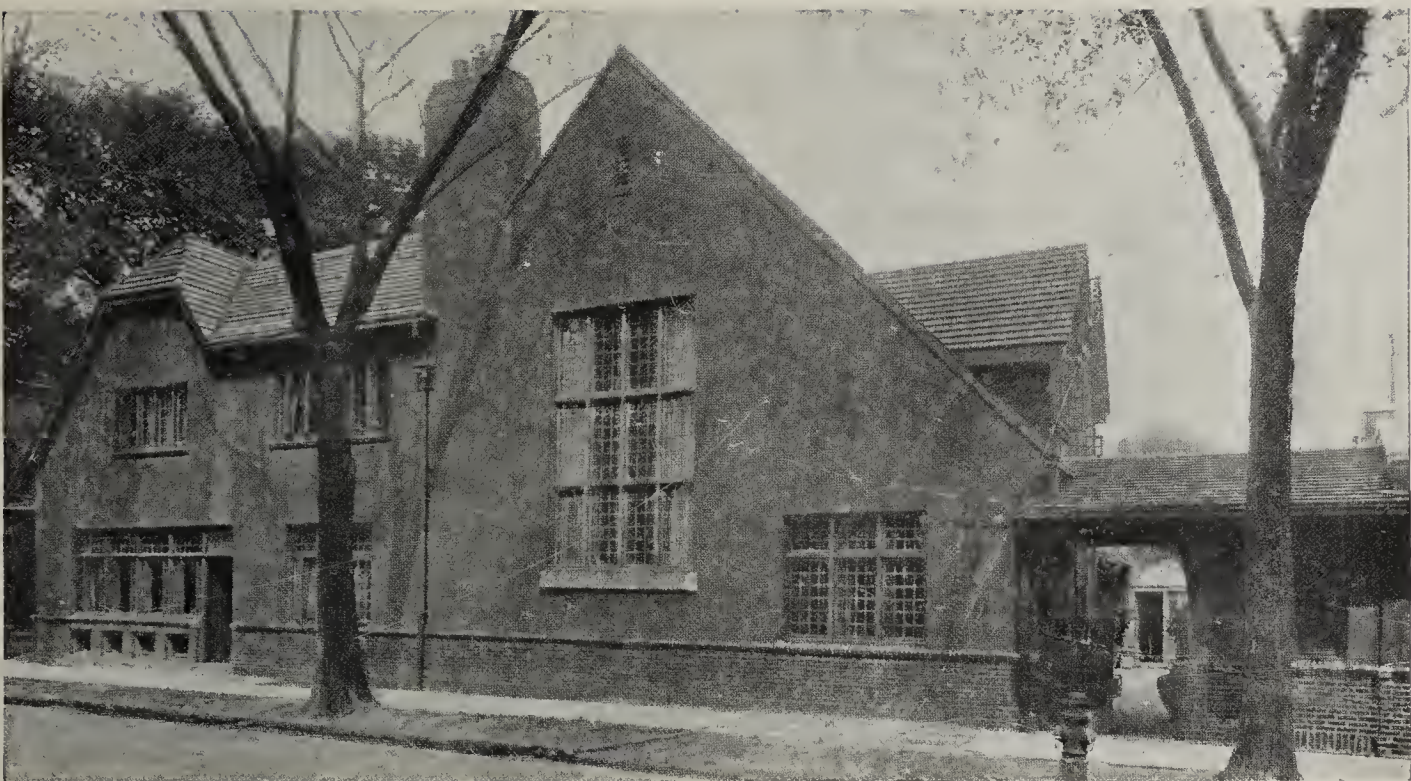
1922

PROGRAM OF ENTERTAINMENT

- Daily 4-6 P.M. Afternoon tea to visitors to the New Main Library, Staff Dining Room, third floor.
- Daily 4-5 P.M. Afternoon tea at the Society of Arts and Crafts, 47 Watson St., near Woodward.
- Monday 10:00 P.M. ... New Main Library- Reception-following opening session at the Central M.E. Church.
- Tuesday 12:15 P.M. ... Board of Commerce- Special Librarians' Luncheon
All public librarians interested in special work may attend. Procure tickets at Headquarters at the Statler before 9 A.M. Tuesday.
- Tuesday Eve. Statler Ball Room- after the Professional Training Class Section- Cleveland Players will present "Joint Owners in Spain". Everyone invited.
- Wednesday Eve. Statler Ball Room- after the A.L.A. Council Meeting- Wisconsin Library School Troupe will give a reading of the play "The Twelve Pound Look", by Barrie. Everyone invited.
- Thursday 8:30 A.M. ... Belle Isle Breakfast for all Children's Librarians, to be guests of the Children's Librarians of Detroit. Register at headquarters.
- Thursday 10:00 A.M. ... Train to Ann Arbor. Luncheon at the Michigan Union.
- Thursday 6 & 6:30 P.M. ... Special inners. Register at the local information desk at headquarters before Tuesday evening.
- Thursday 9:00 P.M. ... Hotel Statler Ball Room- Dancing Party. Everyone invited- may bring escorts.
- Friday 8:00 P.M. Lake trip- Steamer Britannia- Procure tickets at local information desk at headquarters- no charge. All who wish to join in the song chorus, lead by Mr. Boston, song leader of Detroit, will please gather on the top deck.
Dancing on the second deck.
Orchestra and refreshment provided by the McGregor Public Library of Highland Park.

Note: For information about excursions and trips around Detroit refer to the enclosed pamphlet "Beautiful and Dynamic Detroit", also inquire at the local information desk at headquarters.

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1922



SOCIETY of ARTS *and* CRAFTS

FOUNDED 1906

The Society of Arts and Crafts was founded and organized to develop an appreciation of beauty in itself and also in its relation to objects of daily use. To further its purposes the Society maintains a permanent exhibition and salesroom for the benefit of producing craftsmen, thus affording them an opportunity for direct contact with the public, which, in its turn, is enabled to become acquainted with the best examples of modern Industrial Arts.

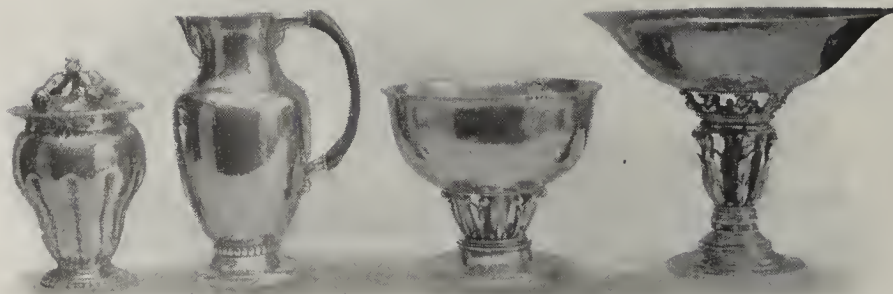
Its membership includes both craftsmen and associates, which, through the Society, shares in raising the standard of civic art in the community. It co-operates with the Detroit Institute of Arts, the Public Library, and the Public Schools.

The Society has been affiliated with the American Federation of Arts since the foundation of the latter, and in 1918 was host to the Annual convention, which was held in the Society's building.

47 WATSON STREET
NEAR WOODWARD

THE DOOR IS OPEN
WE BID YOU WELCOME
DETROIT, 1922

Open daily 9-5
Saturday 9-1
Tel. Cadillac 4139



FROM AN EXHIBITION OF SILVERWARE BY GEORG JENSEN, OF COPENHAGEN

The current exhibition of the work of a Danish craftsman is a noteworthy example of our policy of holding occasional exhibitions of the Decorative Arts of foreign countries, as a means of stimulating interest by comparison with our own products. Georg Jensen has done more to raise the standard of Industrial Art in Denmark, through his own high accomplishment, first as a sculptor, then as a designer and craftsman, than any living artist of that country.

Not only is his work acclaimed in Denmark, but it is becoming widely known and appreciated in other countries. During the past winter he held a most successful exhibition in Paris, and is now holding a similar exhibition in London.

The present collection of Jensen's work was made in Europe by a member of the Arts and Crafts Society's Board, and is the first really comprehensive exhibition of his work in the United States. Detroit is extremely fortunate in being able to introduce this rare artist. Three examples of his work have recently been added to the permanent collection of the Decorative Arts at the Detroit Institute of Arts.



A CORNER OF OUR SALESROOM

Showing an exhibit of tapestries, bronzes, pottery, torcheres, andirons, etc.

See our Household Arts collection of:

Fire Irons, in wrought iron and brass

Hearth Brooms

Candlesticks

Bellows, both painted and tooled leather

Mirrors

Occasional Tables

Tea Benches

Reading Tables

Card Tables

Nests of Tables

Chair and table covers, embroidered, gros point, hand-woven, block printed and dyed. To match any color scheme.

Lamps, all styles, bridge lamps, table lamps and floor lamps.

Shades made to order to harmonize with your decorations.

Our consulting service for the Home Decorator will help you to achieve that individual "touch" which will impart your own personality and set your home apart from the usual appearance of the "Interior Decorator."



What better souvenir of your visit than something "MADE IN DETROIT" by our own craftsmen?

Pewabic Pottery : Flower bowls and vases, fruit sets.

Hand spun linen sets; woven on the looms at the Arts and Crafts.

Copper and silver bowls, made in one of our courtyard shops.

Batik handbags or gay blouses may be designed to your order.

Handcarved book ends and work tables.

Parchment and silk lamp shades, especially decorated to order.

Chiffon, crepe and silk scarfs, block printed, tied and dyed.

Bead bags, chains, ear-rings, batik, beads, necklaces.

Tea and coffee sets in peasant and lustre ware.

Silver tableware, moderately priced.

Pewter in variety.

Italian linens. Peasant smocks for children.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO SPECIAL ORDERS

"OUR WILL IS TO SERVE YOU"

47 WATSON STREET
Detroit, Mich.



Open daily 9-5
Saturday, 9-1

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1924

George Wahr

Publishers of

Severance's "Guide to Current
Periodicals and Serials of United
States and Canada."

Lucius L. Hubbard's "Sjouke
Gabbes: A Dutch Source of Rob-
inson Crusoe."



*We make a specialty of Library
Orders. Special attention given
mail orders. Best discount prices
given all orders.*



GEORGE WAHR

Publisher and Bookseller to
the University of Michigan

ANN ARBOR, ∴ ∴ MICHIGAN

GEORGE WAHR Publisher and Bookseller

ESTABLISHED OVER A HALF CENTURY

University Book Store
316 South State Street

Down Town Store
103-105 North Main Street

Visit Our Stores

11 President's House
12 Physics Building
13 Old Engineering Building
14 Engineering Shops
15 Highway Engineerirng and
Evaporator Laboratories
16 Economics, Phyiology, and
Pharmacology Building
17 Automobile Laboratory
18 Waterman and Barbour
Gymnasiums
19 Power Sub-Station
20 Campus Fire Station
21 Hill Auditorium
22 University Health Service
Offices

(Women's Department)
35 Martha Cook Building
36 Geddes Avenue Arboretum
37 Forestry Nursery
38 Ferry Field Club House and
Stadium
39 Betsy Barbour House
40 Michigan Union
41 Lane Hall
University S. C. A.
(Men's Department)
42 University School of Music
43 Athletic Association and Stu-
dent Publications Offices
Alumnae House
1227 Washtenaw Ave.
Adelia Cheever House
516 E. Madison

127 Chi Phi
60 Chi Psi
61 Delta Chi
62 Delta Kappa Epsilon
63 Delta Sigma Delta
58 Delta Sigma Phi
64 Delta Tau Delta
65 Delta Theta Phi
66 Delta Upsilon
Gamma Alpha, 1014 Cornwell Pl.
68 Gamma Eta Gamma
69 Kappa Beta Psi
Kappa Nu, 210 N. State St.
Kappa Sigma,
2000 Washtenaw Ave.
72 Lambda Chi Alpha

Phi Sigma Delta, 1100 Hill St.
86 Phi Sigma Kappa
Pi Upsilon Rho, 1005 Lincoln Ave.
88 Psi Omega
89 Psi Upsilon
90 Sigma Alpha Epsilon
91 Sigma Chi
92 Sigma Delta Kappa
93 Sigma Nu
94 Sigma Phi
95 Sigma Phi Epsilon
96 Theta Chi
97 Theta Delta Chi
98 Theta Xi
99 Xi Psi Phi
100 Zeta Beta Tau
101 Zeta Psi

Theta Phi Alpha,
821 E. University Ave.
Zeta Tau Alpha, 816 Tappan Ave.

CLUBS

25 Hermitage
Phylon, 1027 E. University Ave.
129 Trigon
Cygnus, 822 Oakland Ave.
Deltasig, 803 S. State St.
Monon, 144 Hill St.
PUBLIC BUILDINGS
150 Post Office
151 Court House
152 City Hall
153 Armory
154 County Jail
155 Fire Department
156 Carnegie Library
157 City Y. M. C. A.

174 Whitney Hotel

CHURCHES

175 Baptist
176 Bethlehem Lutheran
177 St. Thomas Roman Catholic
178 Church of Christ
180 Congregational
179 Christian Science
181 St. Andrew's Episcopal
182 German Methodist Episcopal
183 Methodist Episcopal
184 Presbyterian
185 Seventh Day Adventist
186 Trinity English Lutheran
187 St. Paul's Lutheran
188 Unitarian
Zion Lutheran
Cor. Washington and Fifth Ave.
189 Harris Hall
190 McMillan Hall
191 Roman Catholic Chapel

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS

The Old Campus contains forty acres and on it are the following buildings:

UNIVERSITY HALL—Administrative Offices, Auditorium, Recitation Rooms, Laboratories.

MUSEUM.

ALUMNI MEMORIAL HALL.

TAPPAN HALL—Lecture and Recitation Rooms.

PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

OLD ENGINEERING BUILDING—Reception Rooms.

PHYSICS BUILDING.

ENGINEERING SHOPS—Woodwork, Forging, Foundry, Machinery.

ENGINEERING BUILDING—Offices, Recitation Rooms, Engineering Library, Laboratories, Naval Tank.

GENERAL LIBRARY (New, not shown in view).

OLD POWER PLANT.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

PHYSIOLOGY AND MATERIA MEDICA LABORATORIES, AND ECONOMIC BUILDING.

WATERMAN AND BARBOUR GYMNASIUMS.

CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY BUILDING.

NATURAL SCIENCE BUILDING (Not shown in view).

LAW BUILDING—Lecture and Recitation Rooms, Practice Court, and Law Library.

Across State Street to the west are WEST HALL (Recitation Rooms), BETSY BARBOUR RESIDENCE and HELEN NEWBERRY RESIDENCE (for women), and NEWBERRY HALL, one of the Christian Association buildings. LANE HALL, the building of the Students' Christian Association, is on State Street, two blocks north of the Campus. On North University Avenue, facing the Campus, is the HILL AUDITORIUM, which was completed in the Spring of 1913. On South University Avenue, facing the Campus, is the MARTHA COOK BUILDING, a hall of residence for women. The ALUMNAE RESIDENCE (for women), completed in 1917, is situated on Washtenaw Avenue, two blocks east of the Campus. Situated on land acquired to the northeast of the original grounds are the DENTAL COLLEGE BUILDING and the HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL SCHOOL and HOSPITAL, facing the Campus, the STOREHOUSE and NEW HEATING AND POWER PLANT a little further on, and across the valley on hills overlooking the Huron River stand the OBSERVATORY and the UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS. The Arboretum of ninety acres lies along the Huron, in the same general direction from the Campus. The Botanical Gardens, comprising twenty acres and green houses, lie near Packard Street, about one mile to the southeast. Ferry Field (seventy-five acres, fully equipped for athletics), is five-minutes' walk south of the Campus. The Saginaw Forest Farm of eighty acres is one mile west of the City. The Bogardus Tract and Davis Engineering Camp, for summer field work in Engineering and Biology, comprises over three thousand acres on the shores of Douglass Lake in Cheboygan county.



KEY TO THE MAP OF ANN ARBOR

Buildings of the University of Michigan are shown in black, all others in outline.

UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS

- 1 University Hall
- 2 Engineering Building
- 3 Medical Building
- 4 Law Building
- 5 Natural Science Building
- 6 Chemistry and Pharmacy Building
- 7 Library
- 8 Museum
- 9 Tappan Hall
- 10 Alumni Memorial Hall
- 11 President's House
- 12 Physics Building
- 13 Old Engineering Building
- 14 Engineering Shops
- 15 Highway Engineering and Evaporator Laboratories
- 16 Economics, Physiology, and Pharmacology Building
- 17 Automobile Laboratory
- 18 Waterman and Barbour Gymnasiums
- 19 Power Sub-Station
- 20 Campus Fire Station
- 21 Hill Auditorium
- 22 University Health Service Offices

- 23 Dentistry Building
- 24 Homoeopathic Medical School and Hospital
- 25 Storehouse
- 26 Heating and Power Plant
- 27 Nurses' Home
- 28 University Hospital Buildings
- 29 Sewage Disposal Plant
- 30 Detroit Observatory
- 31 Sanitary Experiment Station
- 32 West Hall
- 33 Helen Newberry Residence
- 34 Newberry Hall
University S. C. A.
(Women's Department)
- 35 Martha Cook Building
- 36 Geddes Avenue Arboretum
- 37 Forestry Nursery
- 38 Ferry Field Club House and Stadium
- 39 Betsy Barbour House
- 40 Michigan Union
- 41 Lane Hall
University S. C. A.
(Men's Department)
- 42 University School of Music
- 43 Athletic Association and Student Publications Offices
- Alumnae House
1227 Washtenaw Ave.
- Adelia Cheever House
516 E. Madison

FRATERNITIES

- 50 Acacia
Alpha Chi Rho,
1001 E. Huron St.
- 51 Alpha Chi Sigma
- 52 Alpha Delta Phi
- 53 Alpha Kappa Kappa
- 54 Alpha Rho Chi
Alpha Sigma, 407 N. Ingalls St.
- 56 Alpha Sigma Phi
- 57 Alpha Tau Omega
Beta Phi Delta, 908 Monroe St.
- 59 Beta Theta Pi
- 127 Chi Phi
- 60 Chi Psi
- 61 Delta Chi
- 62 Delta Kappa Epsilon
- 63 Delta Sigma Delta
- 58 Delta Sigma Phi
- 64 Delta Tau Delta
- 65 Delta Theta Phi
- 66 Delta Upsilon
Gamma Alpha, 1014 Cornwell Pl.
- 68 Gamma Eta Gamma
- 69 Kappa Beta Psi
Kappa Nu, 210 N. State St.
- Kappa Sigma,
2000 Washtenaw Ave.
- 72 Lambda Chi Alpha

- 73 Nu Sigma Nu
- 74 Phi Alpha Delta
Phi Alpha Gamma, 715 Monroe St.
Phi Beta Pi, 1000 E. Ann St.
- 76 Phi Chi
Phi Delta Chi, 914 Hill St.
- 78 Phi Delta Phi
- 79 Phi Delta Theta
Phi Epsilon Pi,
1831 Washtenaw Ave.
- 80 Phi Gamma Delta
- 82 Phi Kappa Psi
- 81 Phi Kappa Sigma
- 83 Phi Mu Alpha
- 84 Phi Rho Sigma
Phi Sigma Delta, 1100 Hill St.
- 86 Phi Sigma Kappa
Pi Upsilon Rho, 1005 Lincoln Ave.
- 88 Psi Omega
- 89 Psi Upsilon
- 90 Sigma Alpha Epsilon
- 91 Sigma Chi
- 92 Sigma Delta Kappa
- 93 Sigma Nu
- 94 Sigma Phi
- 95 Sigma Phi Epsilon
- 96 Theta Chi
- 97 Theta Delta Chi
- 98 Theta Xi
- 99 Xi Psi Phi
- 100 Zeta Beta Tau
- 101 Zeta Psi

SORORITIES

- 110 Alpha Chi Omega
Alpha Epsilon Iota, 119 Park Terr.
- 112 Alpha Phi
Alpha Omicron Pi, 551 Church
Alpha Xi Delta, 1008 Hill St.
- 113 Chi Omega
- 114 Collegiate Sorosis
- 115 Delta Delta Delta
- 116 Delta Gamma
- 117 Gamma Phi Beta
- 118 Kappa Alpha Theta
- 123 Kappa Delta
- 119 Kappa Kappa Gamma
Mu Phi Epsilon, 610 Forest Ave.
- 121 Pi Beta Phi
Theta Phi Alpha,
821 E. University Ave.
Zeta Tau Alpha, 816 Tappan Ave.

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- 25 Hermitage
Phylon, 1027 E. University Ave.
- 129 Trigon
Cygnus, 822 Oakland Ave.
Deltasig, 803 S. State St.
Monon, 144 Hill St.

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- 150 Post Office
- 151 Court House
- 152 City Hall
- 153 Armory
- 154 County Jail
- 155 Fire Department
- 156 Carnegie Library
- 157 City Y. M. C. A.

- 158 City Y. W. C. A.
- 159 Majestic Theatre
- 160 Whitney Theatre
- 161 Arcade Theatre
- 162 Orpheum Theatre
- 163 Wuerth Theatre
- 164 Rae Theatre

RAILWAY STATIONS

- 165 Ann Arbor Railroad
- 166 Detroit United Railways (Elec.)
- 167 Michigan Central Railroad

HOTELS

- 170 Allenel Hotel
- 171 American House
- 173 St. James Hotel
- 174 Whitney Hotel

CHURCHES

- 175 Baptist
- 176 Bethlehem Lutheran
- 177 St. Thomas Roman Catholic
- 178 Church of Christ
- 180 Congregational
- 179 Christian Science
- 181 St. Andrew's Episcopal
- 182 German Methodist Episcopal
- 183 Methodist Episcopal
- 184 Presbyterian
- 185 Seventh Day Adventist
- 186 Trinity English Lutheran
- 187 St. Paul's Lutheran
- 188 Unitarian
Zion Lutheran
Cor. Washington and Fifth Ave.
- 189 Harris Hall
- 190 McMillan Hall
- 191 Roman Catholic Chapel

MAP
OF
ANN ARBOR
SHOWING
CAMPUS AND BUILDINGS
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

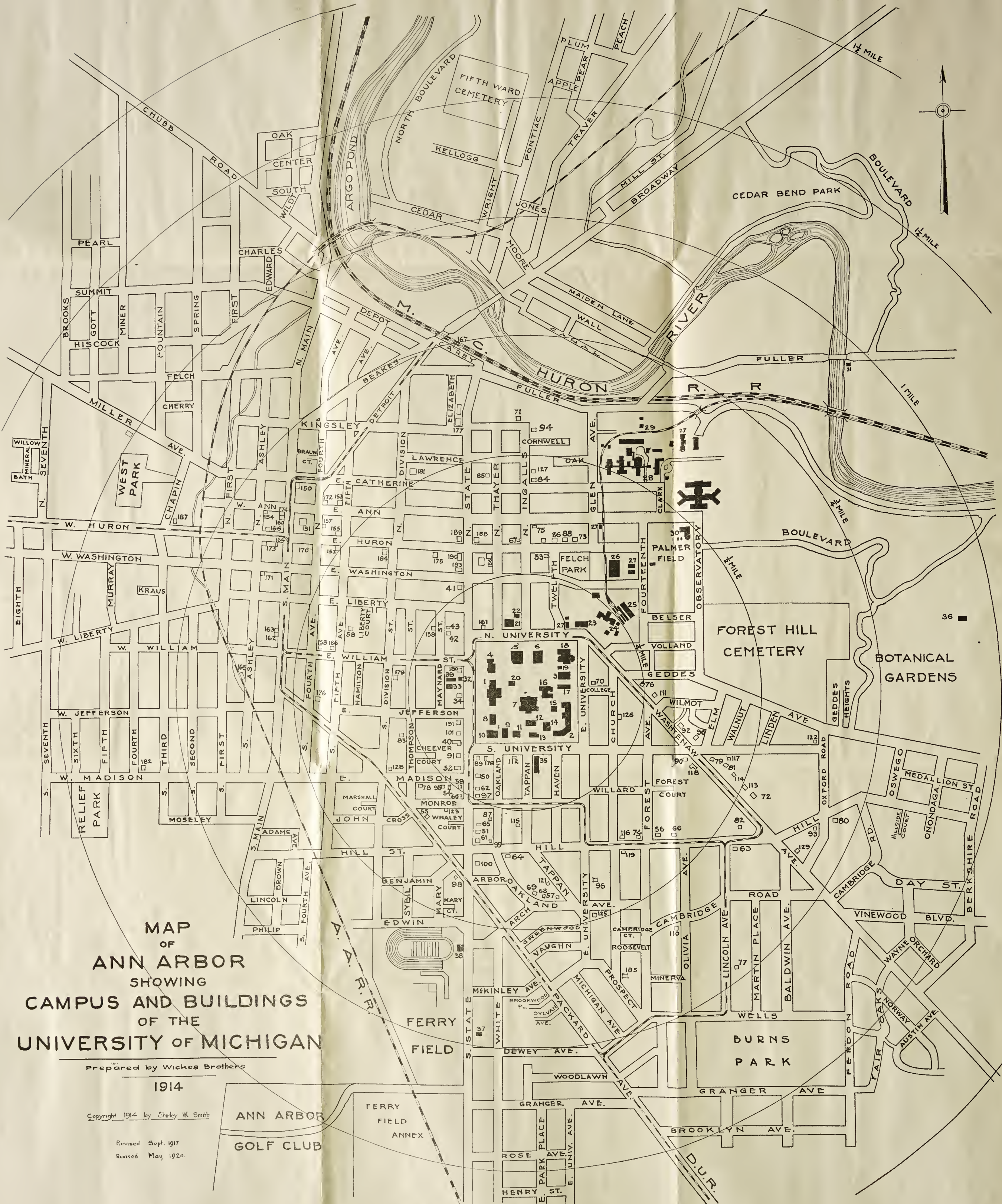
Prepared by Wickes Brothers

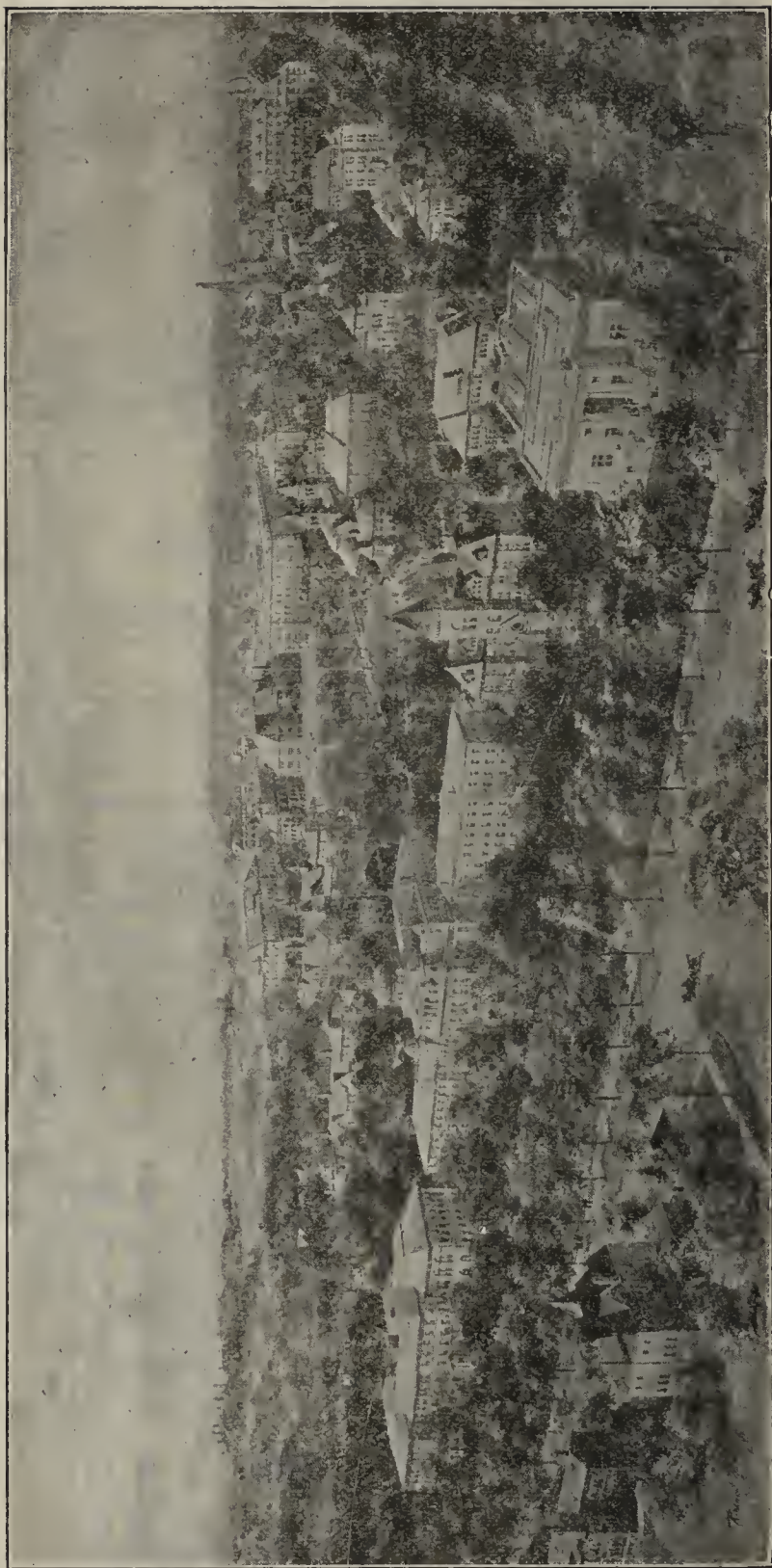
1914

Copyright 1914 by Shirley W. Smith

Revised Sept. 1917

Revised May 1920.





BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE CAMPUS OF THE UNIVERSITY

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VISIT OF THE
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
TO THE
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR.
JUNE 28th.
1922

PROGRAM

(Eastern Time)

LEAVE Detroit, Michigan Central Railroad—
Special Train, 10:30 A. M.

ARRIVE Ann Arbor—11:30 A. M.

AUTOMOBILES will be provided for those
unable to walk (three-fourths of a mile) to
the Michigan Union. Street-cars will carry
a portion of the visitors. The Michigan
Union is no. 330 S. State Street (right up
the hill from the station.)

LUNCHEON tendered by the University of Mich-
igan to the American Library Association,
Michigan Union—Banquet Hall, second
floor—12:15 P. M.

AFTER-LUNCHEON PROGRAM—1:00 P. M.

Welcome on behalf of the University —
Regent Wm. L. Clements.

Announcements—Wm. W. Bishop, Librarian
of the University.

Address—Adult Education—a common in-
terest of universities and public libraries.
Professor W. D. Henderson, Director of
University Extension, University of Mich-
igan.

INSPECTION of the University Libraries.

ORGAN RECITAL—Hill Auditorium, 3:30 P. M.
Mr. Henry Russell Evans.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL Society of America—
Meeting—4:30 P. M. Room 110, General
Library.

SPECIAL Train leaves Michigan Central Station
4:30 P. M.

NOTES

The Libraries of the University are the General Library, (no. 7 on Map); the Law Library, second floor, Law Building (no. 4); the Natural Science Library, third floor, Natural Science Building (no. 5); the Chemistry Library, second floor, Chemical Building (no. 6); the Engineering Library, over the arch, second floor, Engineering Building (no 2); the Dental Library, Dental Building, first floor (no. 23). The Medical Library is in the General Library Building. All these are open for inspection by visiting librarians.

The Clements Library of American History (no. 13) now under construction, will be completed in the course of the year.

Special exhibition of paintings and books from the A. M. Todd Collection, Alumni Memorial Hall, second floor (no. 10).

Exhibits illustrating the General Library's special collections in corridor. Special exhibit of Biblical Greek manuscripts, just bought at the Baroness Burdett-Coutts sale, Room 6 (basement).

Pamphlets describing the General Library at the doors.

Special train leaves at 4:30. Members desiring to remain for the Bibliographical Society's meeting may use their return coupon for Detroit on any train on June 29th. Trains leave M. C. Station at 6:00, 7:05, 9:05, and 10:38 P. M. (Eastern Time.)

The Ann Arbor Public Library is found at the corner of Huron and So. Thayer Streets, (one block east of State Street). A. L. A. members will be most welcome.

The members of the Ann Arbor Library Club will wear badges of the University colors (maize and blue) and will be glad to give all possible assistance.

Ladies' rooms, Michigan Union, first floor (north entrance) and third floor (north staircase). Also, General Library, west corridor, first floor.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION CONVENTION

June 26 - July 1, 1922

Detroit.

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Dancing on the second deck.
Orchestra and refreshment provided by the McGregor Public Library of Highland Park.

Note: For information about excursions and trips around Detroit refer to the enclosed pamphlet "Beautiful and Dynamic Detroit", also inquire at the local information desk at headquarters.

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1922

MAIN PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING — DETROIT.
Berry Brothers' White Enamel used on the Interior.

BERRY BROTHERS^{INC.}
World's Largest Makers
Varnishes and Paint Specialties

CASS GILBERT. ARCHITECT.

Berry Brothers' Luxeberry Enamels, as used on this building, are made in *White, Ivory, Cream, Gray* and other tints.
Sample panels mailed on request.

C20.6
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1922

TWO-FOOT SHELF FOR A COUNTRY SCHOOL

This list of books was printed on the ballot for the voting contest on the Two-Foot Shelf (space being left for other titles to be written in). These titles were chosen from the *Graded list of books for children* compiled by the N.E.A. and published by the A.L.A.

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| Aanrud. Lisbeth Long-frock. | Hagedorn. Boys' life of Theodore Roosevelt. | Mother Goose. |
| Aesop's Fables. | Hale. Peterkin papers. | Muir. Story of my boyhood and youth. |
| Adams. Harper's indoor book for boys. | Hall. Boy craftsman. | Nicolay. Boys' life of Abraham Lincoln. |
| Alcott. Little women. | Harris. Uncle Remus—his songs and his sayings. | Paine. Boys' life of Mark Twain. |
| Allen. New Europe. | Haskell. Katrinka. | Parkman. Oregon trail. |
| Altsheler. Young trailers. | Haskin. American government. | Plutarch. Boys' and girls' Plutarch. |
| Baldwin. Fifty famous stories. | Hawthorne. Tanglewood tales. | Price. Land we live in. |
| Andersen. Fairy tales. | Hawthorne. Wonderbook for boys and girls. | Pyle. Men of iron. |
| Arabian nights. | Hornaday. American natural history. | Pyle. Merry adventures of Robin Hood. |
| Bancroft. Games for the playground, etc. | Hughes. Tom Brown's school days. | Riis. The making of an American. |
| Bennett. Barnaby Lee. | Irving. Rip Van Winkle. | Scott. Ivanhoe. |
| Bennett. Master Skylark. | Jacobs. English fairy tales. | Scudder. George Washington. |
| Blackmore. Lorna Doone. | Jewett. Good health. | Seton. Wild animals I have known. |
| Borup. Tenderfoot with Peary. | Keeler. Our native trees and how to identify them. | Shaw. Story of a pioneer. |
| Bulfinch. Age of fable. | Keller. Story of my life. | Slosson. Creative chemistry. |
| Bullen. Cruise of the Cachalot. | Kingsley. The heroes. | Smith. Farm book. |
| Caldecott. Panjandrum book. | Kipling. Captains courageous. | Spyri. Heidi. |
| Carpenter. Foods and their uses. | Kipling. Jungle book. | Stevenson, B. E. Days and deeds. 2v. |
| Carroll. Alice in Wonderland and Through the looking glass. | Kipling. Just so stories. | Stevenson, B. E. Home book of verse for young folks. |
| Chamberlain. North America. | Lagerlöf. Wonderful adventures of Nils. | Stevenson. Child's garden of verses. |
| Colum. Adventures of Odysseus. | Lamb. Tales from Shakespeare. | Stevenson. Treasure Island. |
| Colum. Children of Odin. | Lang. Blue fairy book. | Tappan. American hero stories. |
| Comstock. Insect life. | Lodge & Roosevelt. Hero tales from American history. | Twain. Tom Sawyer. |
| Cooper. Last of the Mohicans. | Lofting. Dr. Dolittle. | Van Loon. Story of mankind. |
| Cox. The Brownies: their book. | London. Call of the Wild. | Verne. 20,000 leagues under the sea. |
| Defoe. Robinson Crusoe. | Lorenzini. Pinocchio. | Verrill. Pets for pleasure and profit. |
| Dickens. Christmas Carol. | MacDonald. The princess and the goblin. | Wallace. Lure of the Labrador wild. |
| Dickens. David Copperfield. | Malory. Boys' King Arthur. | Wiggin & Smith. Golden numbers. |
| Dodge. Hans Brinker. | Masefield. Jim Davis. | Wiggin & Smith. Posy ring. |
| DuChaillu. Land of the long night. | Mathews. Book of birds for young people. | Wiggin. Rebecca of Sunnybrook farm. |
| Eggleston. Stories of great Americans. | Meadowcroft. Boys' life of Edison. | Wyss. Swiss family Robinson. |
| Ewing. Jackanapes. | Mitton. Children's book of stars. | |
| Fiske. History of the United States. | Morgan. Boys' home book of science and construction. | |
| Franklin. Autobiography. | | |
| Gilbert. More than conquerors. | | |
| Grimm. Household stories. | | |



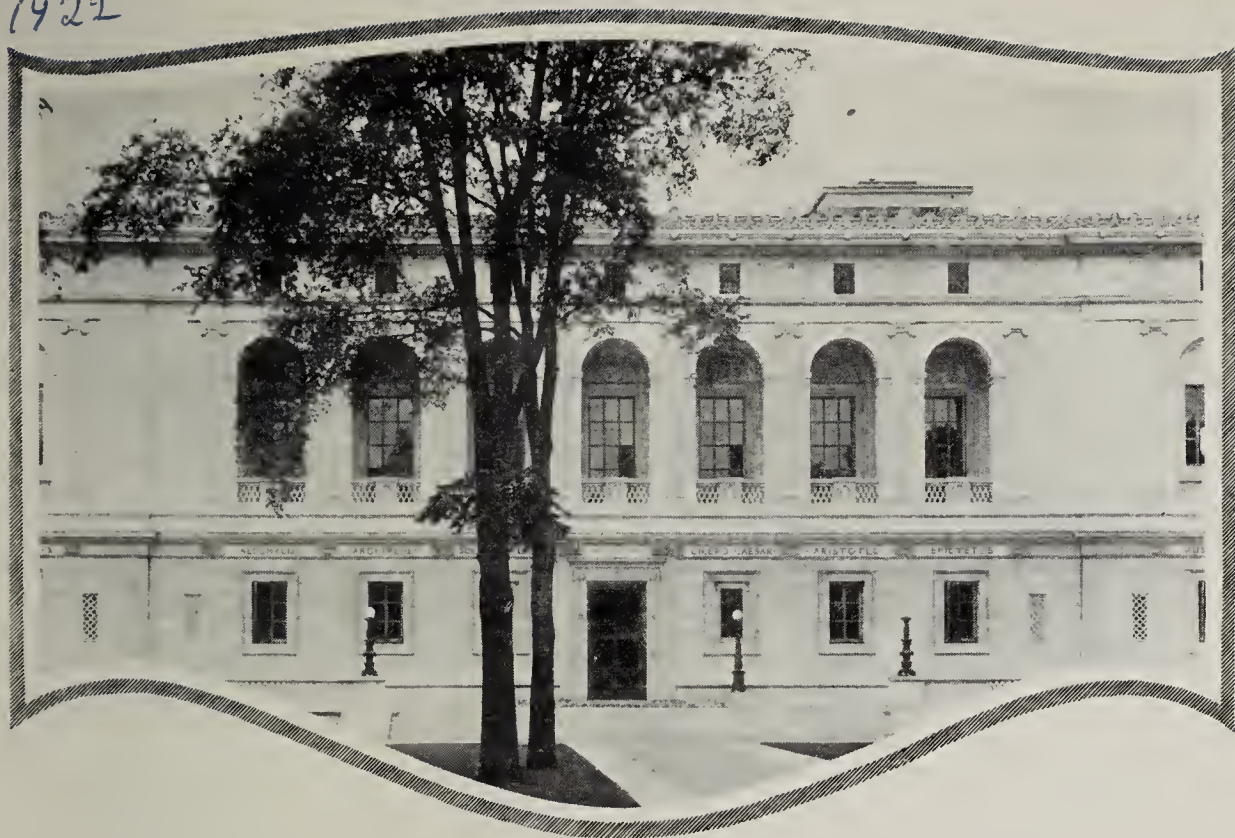
MAIN PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING — DETROIT.
Berry Brothers' White Enamel used on the Interior.

BERRY BROTHERS
World's Largest Makers
Varnishes and Paint Specialties

CASS GILBERT, ARCHITECT.

Berry Brothers' Luxeberry Enamels, as used on this building, are made in *White, Ivory, Cream, Gray* and other tints.
Sample panels mailed on request.

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Special Number

June 15, 1922



DETROIT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Information for Readers and Visitors

LIBRARY SERVICE

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DETROIT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Information for Readers and Visitors

LIBRARY SERVICE

VOL. 5

JUNE 15, 1922

No. 15

TO KEEP THE PUBLIC INFORMED



Detroit Public Library

- 1865 Opened March 25, in the old Capitol Building on Capitol Square. Book collection 5,000 volumes.
- 1871 Moved to the rear extension of the same building, specially erected for it by the Board of Education. Reading Room opened; hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
- 1872 Common Council executed a lease to the Board of Education for 50 years on Centre Park, a triangular piece of ground fronting on Gratiot Avenue, in exchange for a release of all rights on the City Hall site.
- 1875 Corner-stone of new building laid, May 29.
- 1877 Formal dedicatory exercises, January 22.
- 1878 Bill passed by the Legislature providing that the Board of Education should appoint a Board of Library Commissioners to which it should transfer the entire management and custody of the Library. The president was to be ex-officio member of the Commission.
- 1880 First Board of Library Commissioners appointed by the Board of Education.
- 1886 Sunday opening instituted.
- 1896 Children's department opened in May.
- 1899 Three Branch Libraries allowed by the Board of Estimates.
- 1901 Library Board secured the passage of an act of incorporation which gave the Board the right to manage the Library, to hold the title to property in its own name, to accept gifts, and authorized the city to raise by issue of bonds one million dollars for library purposes. Commission applied to Andrew Carnegie. He offered to supply \$750,000 for library buildings.



New Main Library

- 1910 Carnegie offer accepted.
- 1907 First bond issue, \$750,000 passed.
- 1913 Land purchased on west side of Woodward Avenue for site.
- 1915 Foundation begun, January 12. Steel structure erected. Though sufficient money had not been provided, the building was begun to furnish employment in a period of industrial depression, and to take advantage of favorable prices in materials. A second bond issue failing to pass, the bare steel structure stood as erected for two years.
- 1917 Corner-stone laid, November 1. The war, the labor market, poor transportation, delayed the work of finishing for several years. More money needed to be voted to finish the building in a handsome and appropriate manner.
- 1921 Opened to the public, March 29. Formally dedicated, June 3.

Total cost: \$2,775,000, exclusive of the site, which cost \$416,000. Carnegie's contribution of \$375,000 is included in the above.

Site: 529 feet of Woodward Avenue frontage, extending back to Cass Avenue 562 feet.

Size: three-story structure, with a mezzanine floor. 210 feet square.

Capacity: 800,000 books. Estimate of present collection: 438,962 books and other material.

Location: Woodward Avenue at Kirby Avenue, at the proposed center of Arts and Letters. The new building for the Detroit Institute of Arts will be located directly opposite.



Corner of Library and Terrace

The structure is of white Vermont marble, surrounded on all sides by a broad balustraded terrace. The floor of the terrace consists of a combination of pressed brick and Indiana limestone panels. The top of the building at roof level is finished with an ornamental terra cotta cheval de frise of white and gold, harmonizing with the general mass of the white marble.

The architect is the well known designer of the Woolworth building, the New York Customs House, the Minnesota Capitol at St. Paul—Cass Gil-

bert, counted the foremost of living American architects. Prominent among the artists working under him were Mr. Gari Melchers, Mr. Frederick J. Wiley and Mrs. Mary Chase Perry Stratton, all of whom Detroit can claim as her own. Mr. Edwin Blashfield, regarded as the dean of mural artists in this country, is making a series of paintings for the Grand stairway.

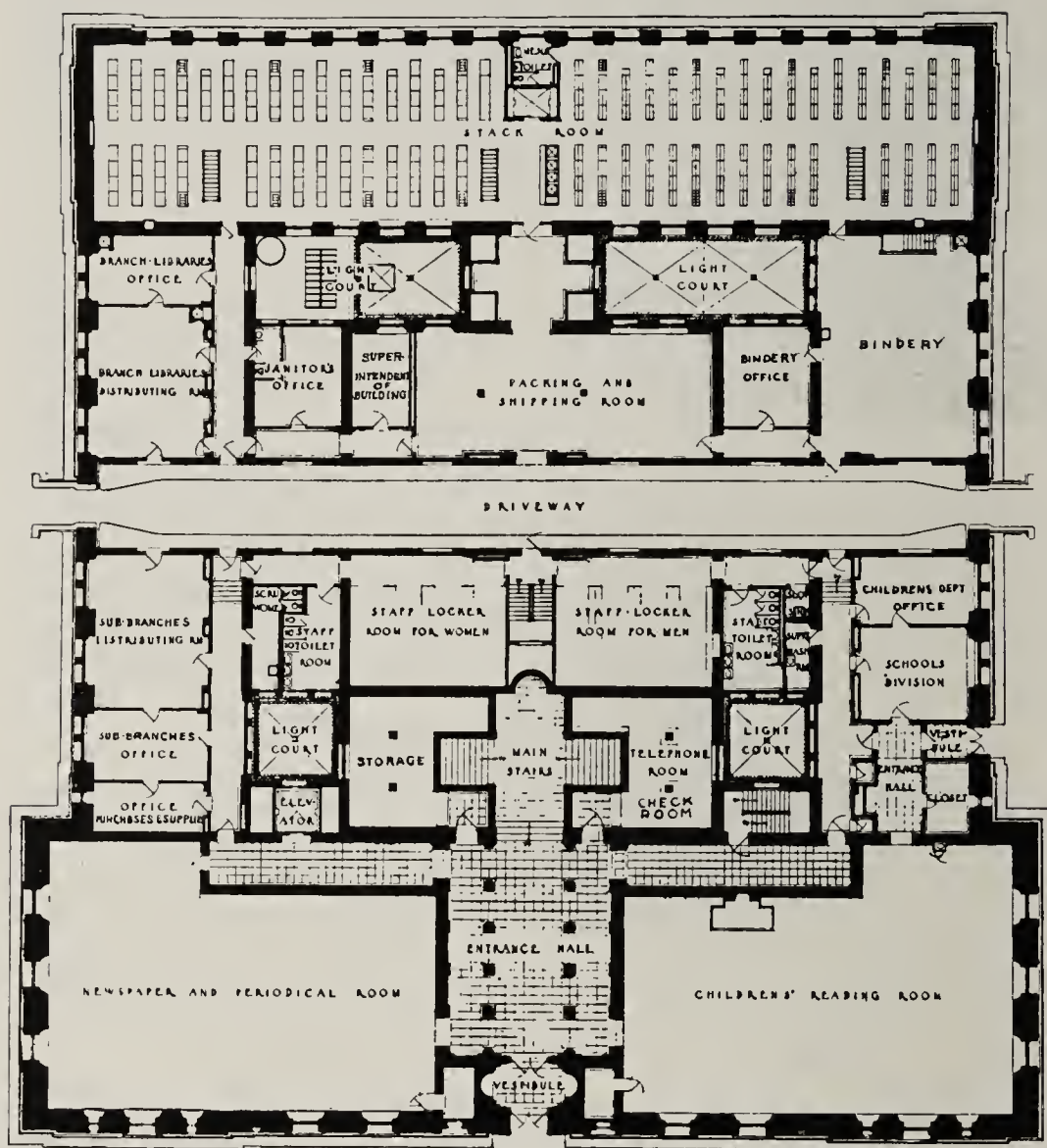
The architecture is early Italian renaissance. The main front façade of the building at the first floor level contains seven arched openings forming an open loggia, the ceiling of which is in the form of groined vaults finished with a mosaic of exquisite design and color. At the front of the building just under the cornice are carved representations of the twelve signs of the zodiac, carved marble panels in low relief.

In a belt course directly below the first floor level are the names:

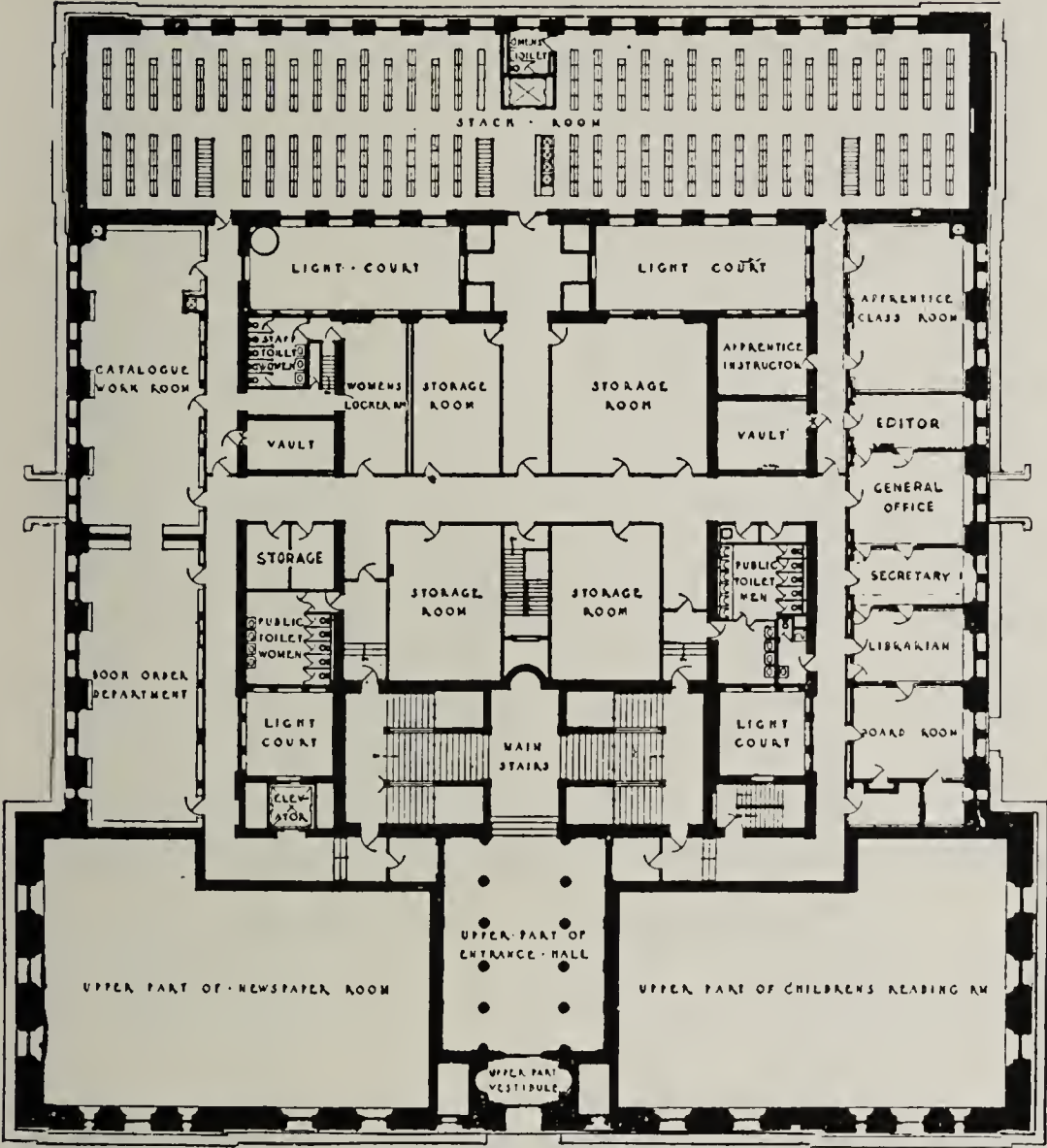
CICERO	ARISTOTLE	EPICTETUS	ARISTOPHANES	DEMOSTHENES
CAESAR	ARCHIMEDES	AESCHYLUS	XENOPHON	HIPPOCRATES
SOCRATES	PLUTARCH	JUSTINIAN	HERODOTUS	MARCUS AURELIUS
PLATO	LIVY	DRACO		

In rondels over the ground floor windows are carved the heads of:

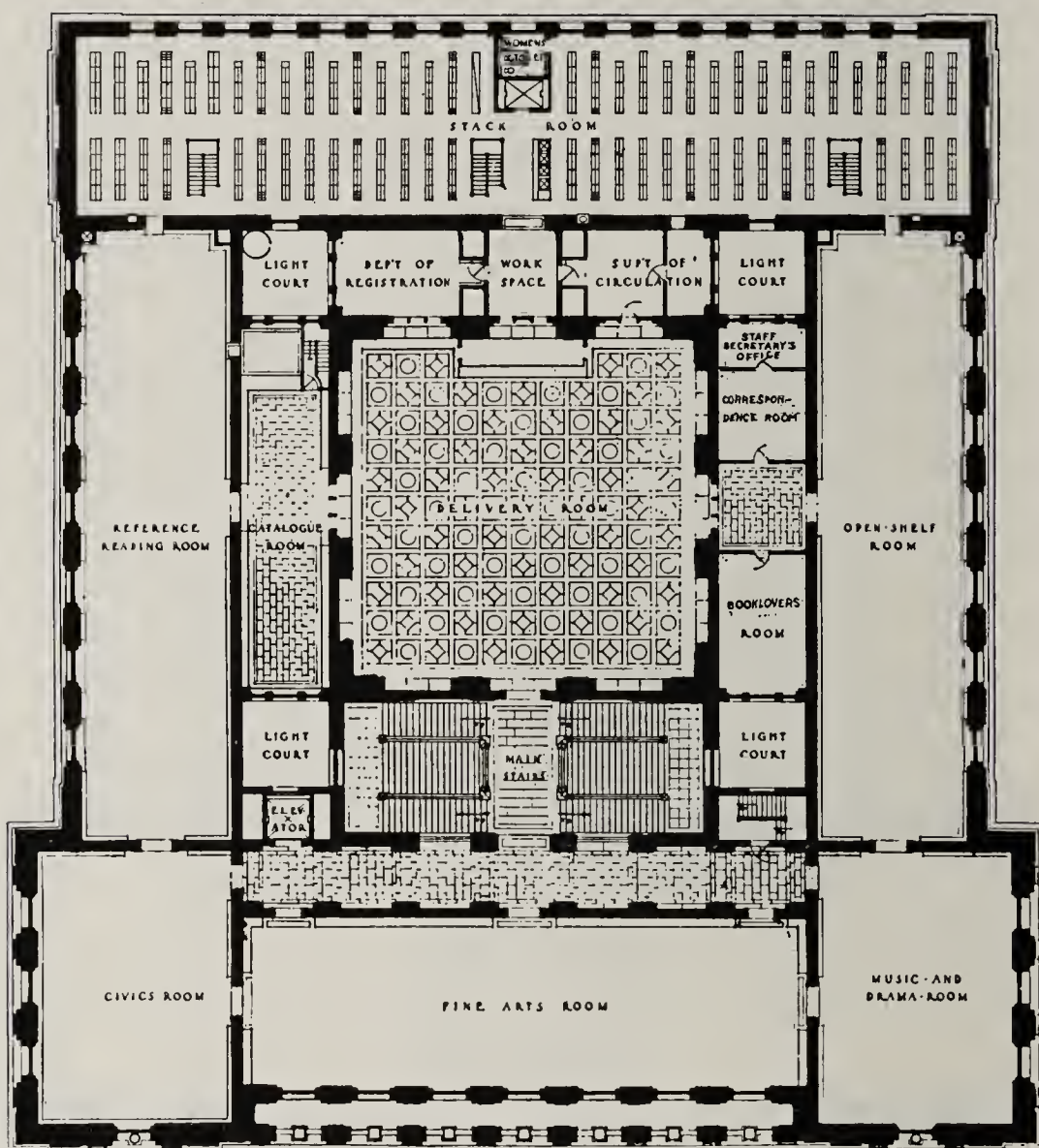
KIPLING	WHITTIER	MOLIERE	EURIPIDES	HORACE	DANTE
MOORE	HOLMES	HUGO	TASSO	SOPHOCLES	BOCCACCIO
BRYANT	IBSEN	VIRGIL	HOMER	SHAKESPEARE	MILTON
LONGFELLOW	VOLTAIRE	OVID	PETRARCH	ARIOSTO	CHAUCE
BURNS	SCOTT	TENNYSON	GOLDSMITH	DARWIN	



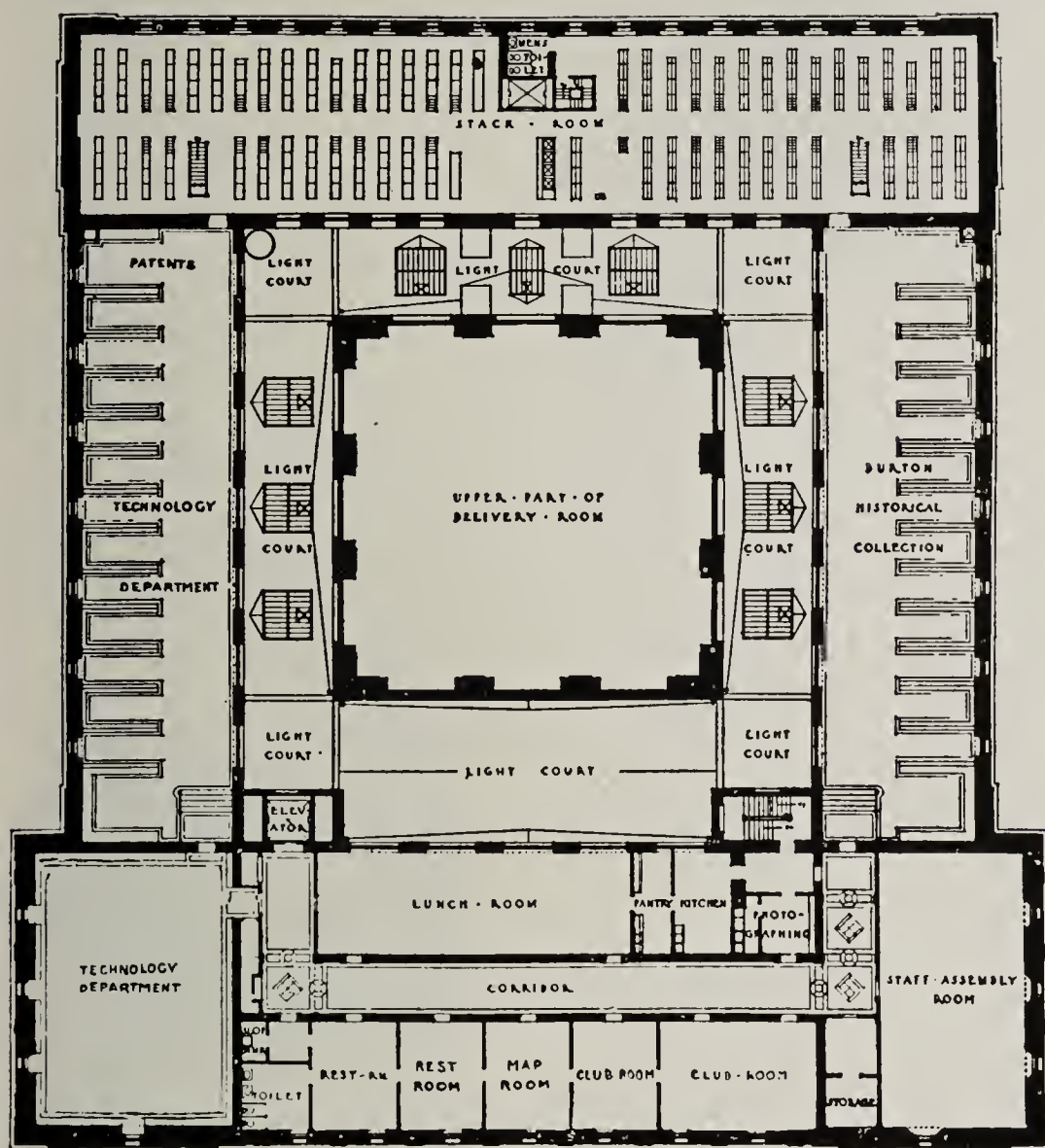
FIRST FLOOR



MEZZANINE FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR



THIRD FLOOR



Bronze Entrance Doors

The Bronze Work

THE Library contains many notable examples of bronze workers' art. First and foremost among these are the impressive sculptured bronze main entrance doors, standing over fifteen feet in height, depicting in bas-relief the five phases of the ancient Grecian and Roman literature—epic, tragic, lyric, philosophic and comic.

"Mr. Donnelly, the sculptor, gives the following description of the significance of the panels:

GREEK

'Epic: Aged Homer, as a blind bard reciting epic poetry. *Tragic:* Reception of Aeschylus at court of Hiero, King of Sicily. *Lyric:* Sappho teaching maidens of her school. *Philosophic:* Aristotle walking with the young Alexander as he teaches him. *Comic:* Aristophanes reclining, writing on tablets. Comic mask and pail (capsa) of papyrus rolls by couch.

ROMAN

'Epic: Virgil receiving honors from the Emperor Augustus. *Tragic:* Seneca teaching the young Emperor Nero at the age of fourteen. *Lyric:* Horace reading his works to his patron Maecenas. *Philosophic* (St. Ambrose): The baptism of Augustine at Cassiacum,

at the age of thirty-two. *Comic:* Young Terence, on stool, reading his first play to middle-aged Caecilius, who reclines at dinner.'

"At either side of the main entrance and on the lower steps can be found four large bronze candelabra of exceptional beauty in different designs.

"The bronze main elevator enclosures on the different floors are distinctive in design and striking in their simplicity.

"The five entrances to the Delivery room are surmounted by highly decorative bronze entablatures, the frieze containing the book-marks of different noted publishers. Each entrance is composed of three openings, divided by elaborate bronze pilasters and columns with rich Corinthian capitols. The entire decoration of this bronze is executed in very low relief, of soft and delicate feeling.

"The bronze gates to the driveway entrances are particularly interesting, representing hand-forged work, fashioned after the manner of the craftsmen of the Middle Ages.



Bronze Lamp Pedestal

"Such artistic bronze work, as described above will be found at many other places in the building. Bronze is inseparably associated with the beautiful, and through its medium the

creative genius of the architect and sculptor can express itself as in no other material. Mr. Gilbert has skilfully distributed his bronze to contrast with the different textures of the bolder materials, obtaining by the avoiding of monotony in color and detail a most harmonious and desirable result.

"He has expressed his belief that the bronze in the Library is the most beautiful example of such work in this country.

"In design and execution it is admirable and marks the development and progress of the bronze industry in this country, which has now reached the high standard established by the best craftsmen of the Old World."—W. B. Stratton, in *Architecture*, July, 1921.

Entrance Hall

Passing through the massive bronze doors of the main entrance, you stand in a corridor leading to the Grand stairway. The walls and heavy columns are of Tennessee marble. The ceiling of the Entrance hall is highly decorative, and suggestive of ceilings in old world palaces and cathedrals. The design has elegance, simplicity and dignity as befits the place. The three geometrical forms used are circles, octagons and squares. The octagons and circles contain ornamental figures and arabesque designs modelled in low relief. The color is grey and gold relieved with white, blue and red, sparingly used.

Two commemorative tablets are on opposite sides of the entrance hall. The one reads:

"This tablet commemorates the completion of the Detroit Public Library Building erected in the city of Detroit for the free use of all her people, 1921, in memory of Andrew Carnegie whose generous and timely aid hastened the completion of this building and enlarged the scope and function of the library."

The other records the names of the Library Commissioners who were in

office at the time of the completion of the building.

Public telephone booths and a check room for wraps and umbrellas are at the right. On the left is the passenger elevator. A marble drinking fountain of Tavernelle Fleuri marble is opposite the bronze doors of the elevator.

Children's Department



At the right of the main entrance is the Children's room which has a capacity of 10,000 books. At present the collection numbers about 8,000. As the library is situated

in a residence district within easy access of grade schools with enrollments of 7,000 children and a high school of 2,000 pupils, the attendance and use of the room is larger than that of any of the branch children's rooms.

The fireplace is the central point in the room; its decorative tiles picture ten tales loved by children. The idea is apparent: a custom as old as the race, that of making the hearth fire the center about which clusters a group to listen to the tales of the story-teller. These tiles were designed and executed by Mrs. Mary Chase Perry Stratton and Horace J. Caulkins of the Pewabic Pottery Company of Detroit. Mrs. Stratton's pottery is said to reincarnate the spirit of ancient wares—Japanese and Korean. The name of the pottery is of Indian derivation, taken from a region in upper Michigan associated with her birth-place. In experimenting with high fire kilns, she happened upon the method of her pottery.

The subjects of the tiles are as follows:

Pocahontas and	Hansel and Gretel
John Smith	The Tin Soldier
Alice in	Bottom and Titania
Wonderland	Aladdin
Ulysses	Mowgli and the Bear
Tar Baby and	Robinson Crusoe
Brer Rabbit	



Fireplace of Pewabic Pottery

Across the top is a conventionalized frieze illustrating the Aesop fable—The owl and the birds. On the wall above the fireplace a relief map of Michigan, legendary and historical, in blue and gold, will be placed by Mr. Frederick J. Wiley, whose work as an artist is visible throughout the main rooms of the building.

The cupboards contain a small reference collection of books showing the work of prominent foreign and American artists as illustrators of children's books.

The Department office connects with the Children's room.

Parents' and Teachers' Room

Reached by the way of the Children's room is a small room, under the direction of the Schools division of the Library, for the use of adults interested in making a study of, or in the selection and guidance of children's reading.

Here will be found a representative collection of books on numerous subjects, the best in children's literature in all the recommended editions. A care-

ful selection from the new material is here, as well as the standard titles, and an effort will be made to provide the best examples of bookmaking for children, in text, illustration and general make-up. As liberal an allowance as possible will be made for purchasing the finest examples of illustrators' work for children, foreign as well as American.

The books in this room do not circulate, but are available at all times to parents and others desiring suggestions for book-buying or for reading matter suitable to specific ages and interests.

To teachers this collection offers opportunity for consulting a generous amount of readable, illuminative supplementary material, and for keeping in touch with the best that has been written for children.

Books on story-telling, books about the selection of children's reading, bibliographies, reading-lists, may be consulted. Reference questions will be answered, research made for needed material, and reading-lists compiled on request.

Periodical Room

Across the hall from the Children's room is the Periodical room, conveniently arranged for readers. On the side on which the light falls are racks for magazines, which are laid out in their original covers, to show their individuality.

Extension Department

Behind this lie an office for the Department of purchases and supplies; the Extension department, divided into office, staff room, and shipping room for the Sub-Branches division; a sorting room for branch deliveries, and office for the branch executive.

A driveway runs through the building to provide entrance for delivery of books and supplies and shipments to and from branch libraries. The elevator in the stack-room is near the door of the shipping room, so that it can be conveniently used for freight purposes.

In the year 1921-1922, between 90,000 and 100,000 volumes were bound, rebound and repaired. The various processes of bookmaking from start to finish may be studied by observing the work of this division.

Grand Stairway

To ascend to the main rooms of the Library by way of the Grand stairway is to come upon an abundance of artistic details. The carved marble of the balustrades, the stained glass windows, the walls and ceiling decorated in rich early Italian style combine with the Blashfield murals to form here a notable scheme of decoration, planned to conform to the architecture of the building and to emphasize its Renaissance character. The same material as in the Entrance hall, Tennessee marble, is used for the walls and balustrade of the stairways up to the spring of big barrel vault, which forms the ceiling over the stairs, except that spaces have been left in the west



Periodical Room

Bindery

On the first floor back of the Children's department is the Bindery division, which does all of the binding and repairing of books for the whole system.

wall which have been filled with the Blashfield panels. Tennessee marble has been used in the long corridor which runs north and south and gives access out the south end to the Civics or Social Science room, at the center to the Fine

Arts room, and at the north end to the Music and Drama room. The wall separating the stair hall from the corridor is pierced with three large round topped openings flanked with piers of marble which have opposite to them both in the corridor and the stair wall, pilasters of marble which finish with a classic entablature.

The elementary forms used in the decorative design of the barrel vault over the stairs are also circles, octagons and squares, used with less severity. The vault is divided into five sections by broad ornamental bands, each of which is subdivided by circles and octagons, into four long panels containing seated figures which typify Romance, History, Meditation, Music, Geography, etc. The circles in the bottom row above the marble walls contain animals and little subjects modelled in low relief, which serve as types of various things; the elephant, wisdom; Pegasus, inspiration; the eagle, religion, etc. The four larger figures in the circles at the middle of the four bands are four of the signs of the Zodiac. The three wide sections between the four bands contain large octagons filled with arabesque ornament set in rather heavy frames which again are surrounded with a simple Greek fret. Below the ends of the octagons are squares which contain individually the seals of the United States, of the State of Michigan, of the city of Detroit, and of the University of Ann Arbor. These squares have on each side, small oblong panels with little figures painted in light grey on a blue ground, like cameos. They represent various things—Agriculture, Art, Music, Painting, Astronomy, etc.

The sections of the vault at the south and north ends contain long rectangular panels, bearing inscriptions. The inscription at the south end is: "Consider what nation it is whereof ye are; a nation not slow and dull, but of a quick, ingenious and piercing spirit, acute to invent, subtle and sinuous to discourse, not beyond the reach of any point the

highest that human capacity can soar to."

Below the ends of these long panels are smaller rectangular panels which contain names signifying the Greek, Latin, French and English sources of our own literature and the names of some American men of letters of eminence.

The inscription in the rectangular panel at the north end is: "Reading, trying all things, assenting to the force of reason and convincement: what wants there to such a towardly and pregnant soil, but wise and faithful laborers to make a knowing people, a nation of prophets, of sages, and of worthies."

There are six penetrations in the vault—three on the east side and three on the west side. Four of them are filled with modelled ornament; a vase in the center typifying the fountain of Pirene, flanked on either side by the winged horse, Pegasus. The central penetrations contain each a single figure, "Inspiration" seated on an eagle, and "Genius" on a winged horse.

Because the ceiling of the corridor is readily seen from the stairs, it has been treated as part of the stair ceiling, the same color scheme being used in both and also in much of the ornamental detail. The corridor ceiling is divided into seven sections by six broad flat arches which again are subdivided into three panels by two hexagonal shaped panels; at the south and north ends are narrower flat arches decorated in a similar manner. The hexagonal panels at the south end contain painted allegorical figures; the two succeeding arches have panels illustrating Aesop's fables; the two arches next north contain allegorical figures, then more of Aesop's fables, ending in the arch at the north with allegorical figures.

Each of the seven sections of the corridor ceiling is made up of four triangular shaped panels formed by the intersection at right angles of semi-circular vaults. The section at the south end of the corridor near the Civics room

contains four seated figures set in architectural frames which typify Jurisprudence, Theology, Justice, Prudence.

The four seated figures in the central section near the door to the Fine Arts room typify Painting, Architecture, Sculpture, Archeology.

The figures at the north end are Music, Drama, Harmony, Moderation.

The walls of the corridor have figures modelled in low relief over the door to the Civics room, to the Fine Arts room, and the Music and Drama room. The general color of the walls is Pompeian Red.

The color scheme for the ceiling of the corridor and of the barrel vault is blue and gold relieved with red and joined to the walls by the use of considerable soft grey.

The windows at the north and south ends of the stair hall are quarry windows. The design consists of a simple center formed of quarries, that is, rectangular pieces of slightly tinted glass, with a large ornamental cartouche in the upper part of the field, and surrounded with an ornamental border in gold and black in which are introduced medallions containing little figures in bright colors against a dark blue ground. The character of the

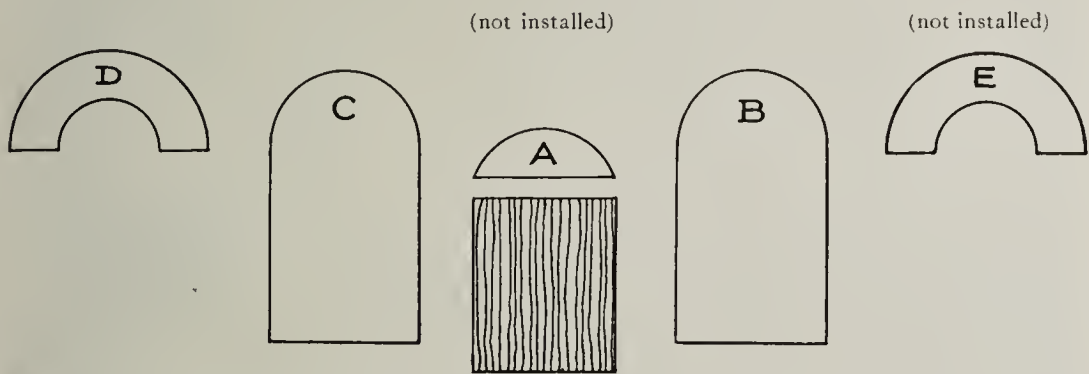
work highly suitable to the position they occupy.

In the scheme of the five canvases an attempt is made at a unity of conception, relating to Letters and Arts.

The canvas marked A, over the door, will symbolize, by means of three female figures, Detroit seated at the meeting point of land and water travel; that travel which facilitates the intercommunication of the peoples who have practised the letters and arts.

Canvas B symbolizes the Graphic Arts. In the center a man and woman (Greek and Gothic architecture) hold respectively models of the Parthenon and the Cathedral of Chartres. Above, a genius mounted upon Pegasus, flies upward. Two other figures throw down wreaths and palms to a group of artists standing below; from left to right, they are: Giorgione, Donatello (in the background), Titian, Raphael, Rembrandt, Rubens, Michelangelo, Tintoretto (in the background), Velasquez and Dürer, seated.

Canvas C symbolizes Music. In the center ecclesiastical music, a monk leading a choir of boys. Above, classical music (or symphonic, if you prefer): three figures, a sort of Saint Cecelia in the center; on either side of her, girls with violin and 'cello.



design is Italian Renaissance. The general color is gold and black.

The Blashfield Murals

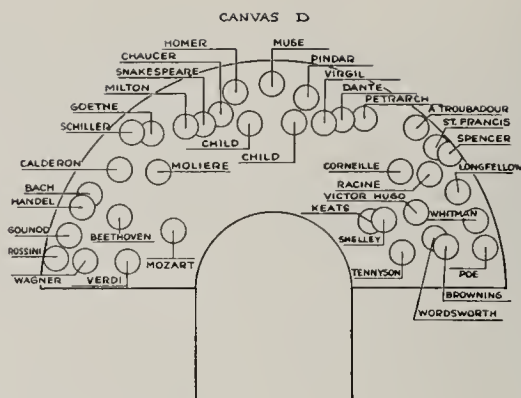
Of the murals by Mr. Blashfield, three are now in place, two will be installed later in the year; together they will form a series of connected symbolic

Canvas D symbolizes Poetry. In the center stands a Muse. Before her two children hold an inscribed tablet. To the right of the Muse as you face the picture are the poets Pindar, Virgil, Dante, Petrarch, a Troubadour (to stand for the beginning of modern poetry), Saint Francis of Assisi, Spen-

ser, Corneille, Racine, Victor Hugo, Keats, Shelley, Tennyson, Wordsworth, Browning, Poe, Whitman, Longfellow. At the other side of the Muse are Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton, Moliere, Calderon, Goethe, Schiller, and the musicians—Bach, Handel, Mozart, Beethoven, Rossini, Verdi, Gounod, Wagner.

Canvas E will symbolize Prose Work.

Appreciations of the mural work of Edwin Howland Blashfield speak repeatedly of its elevated beauty, its scholarly symbolism, and of the sensitive grace of his drawing. His paintings, the product of a lifelong career devoted to symbolic art in extraordinary color effects, require patient study and searching analysis on the part of the public to realize the far reach of the cultural



scroll revealed in the characters exhibited and in the harmony of colors. One's understanding will widen as one's imagination adds new meanings. Even now one can say, however, that they impress one as the superior work

of an artist of ripe experience. "Mr. Blashfield has won the high place he holds," says a critic, "by virtue of his superb draughtsmanship, especially of the human figure; of his imagination, at once dramatic and scholarly; and, finally, by reason of that sense of proportion and suitability—the crowning grace of every form of art expression—which leads him to adapt both his ideas and technique to the interior which is to be adorned and to seek to express in his mural work phases of the national or local life, spirit and history."



The Delivery Hall

The Delivery Hall

The Delivery hall may be reached by way of the passenger elevator or by the Grand stairway. It is a room with a lofty ceiling, richly ornamented and decorated. Around the top is a frieze of inscriptions as follows:

Books are the most enduring monuments of man's achievement. Through them, civilization becomes cumulative.

Read not to contradict and confute, nor to believe and take for granted, but to weigh and consider.

Through seas of knowledge we our course advance, discovering still new worlds of ignorance.

To promote self-development by ample facilities for wide reading in an atmosphere of freedom and morality.

The east wall is remarkable for the three murals by Gari Melchers, two panels and one lunette.

The Melchers Murals

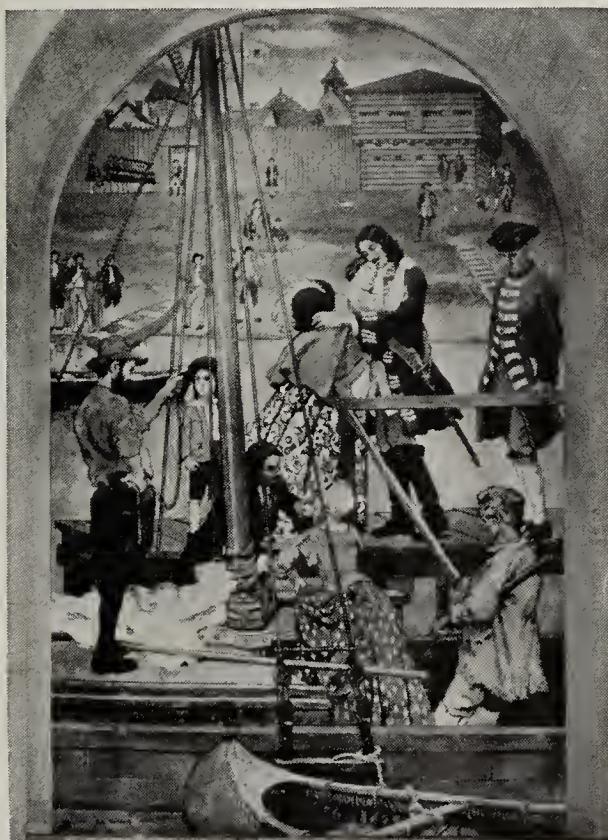
Mr. Charles Moore, formerly director of the Detroit Museum of Art, writing for the *American Magazine of Art*, gives from personal acquaintance this expression of Mr. Melchers' work as an artist.

"One hot day during the summer of 1877, the writer of this article climbed many stairs leading to a studio where young Gari Melchers, son of Julius (a wood carver) was found working from a male nude figure. He was about to go abroad for study. Three years at the Academy at Düsseldorf were followed by other years at the École des Beaux Arts and with Boulanger and Lefebvre in Paris. How great was his gift and how thoroughly he developed it is told by a series of gold medals, beginning with the Paris Salon of 1886 and followed by Berlin, Antwerp, Paris again, Amsterdam, Munich, Vienna, Dresden, Philadelphia, Buffalo, and St. Louis. His pictures and portraits hang in the Luxembourg, the National Gal-

lery at Berlin, the Royal Galleries at Dresden and Vienna, and in the great galleries of the United States. He has received the highest decorations known to art the world over. . . .

"An admirer and friend of Puvis de Chavannes, Mr. Melchers got inspiration from that master of mural painting. Yet for thirty years his lines had not fallen in this field of art, until his native city, Detroit, called him to paint the principal decorations for the sumptuous new public library, one of the monumental triumphs of Cass Gilbert, architect. . . .

"For Mr. Melchers, after years of wandering through the cities of the world, to come back to the city of his birth, to steep himself in romantic and picturesque legends and historic associations, to realize himself as part and parcel of a great tradition, has been an experience such as falls to the lot of few artists. And now for him to have placed in the form of enduring art vital elements in the life of his native city has been a great opportunity well grasped. . . .



The Landing of Cadillac's Wife

“ . . . the decorations represent the solid, sustained, painstaking yet joyous task of an artist whose work has found favor through the years with discriminating lovers of art throughout the world. The city of Detroit has the satisfaction of seeing its noblest building decorated largely by three of its own artists, pre-eminent among whom is Gari Melchers.”

In two of the three panels the artist has chosen to picture actual events in the early history of Detroit, the panel on the left being an episode during the French occupation two hundred and twenty years ago; the one on the right, an event of the British occupation sixty years later. The third panel, allegorical and interpretative rather than narrative, forms the central motive which binds the three into a complete whole.

The Landing of Cadillac's Wife

When, in 1701, Cadillac, approaching the Detroit river from the north, established on the bank of that river the post known as Fort Pontchartrain he had with him about one hundred and twenty men, half of them mechanics and artisans, the other half French soldiers. Two years later when Madame Cadillac and Madame Tonty, the wife of Cadillac's lieutenant, arrived to join their husbands, the post through the untiring efforts of these same men under the wise direction of its leader had assumed the proportions shown in the background of the painting. A blockhouse had been built, palisades had been thrown up, a windmill erected, and a settlement well begun. But more important than all this was the establishment of friendly relations with the Indians. Thus the two ladies were permitted to travel from Quebec by

waterways. The travelers failed to get to Detroit because of ice and cold weather and had to spend the winter in station near Kingston. The following spring, as soon as the ice broke, they proceeded on their voyage and landed in Detroit in the very early spring. The moment in the picture is where Cadillac and his first officer are at the landing dock, receiving the ladies. The figures in the distance represent other members of his post garrison.

This was an important event to the new settlement, for it was a step towards permanency, a recognition that gentler living conditions had been realized in conquering the wilderness.

The Conspiracy of Pontiac

The panel on the right is a generally known episode in the conspiracy of



Conspiracy of Pontiac

Pontiac, part of the history of the British occupation. The two pictures thus show parts of old France and old England.

After the British took possession of Detroit, the Indians became much displeased with their new masters and

Pontiac, who was foremost of the Indian chiefs, conspired with other Indian tribes to destroy the British and regain the country for themselves.

This particular episode is where Pontiac and other chiefs meet with Major Gladwin, commandant of the Fort, presumably to confer upon certain things. On this occasion they came with their arms hidden under their blankets, intending to massacre the small garrison and regain what they thought their own. Gladwin had been secretly informed of their intention and granted them this meeting, but when they arrived they found that he was surrounded by officers and a military garrison under arms.

To the historian, Parkman, the Indian chief Pontiac was a fascinating study and a figure that compelled admiration. His faults, he says, were the faults of his race and could not eclipse his nobler qualities. His account of Pontiac's almost epic effort to expel the British from Detroit is significant of all Indian struggles with the conquering white man where cunning and treachery failed against greater intellect and numbers.

His silent-footed messengers with their wampum belts and gifts of tobacco visited many a camp in remote woods, giving summons to a secret meeting on the banks of the little river "Ecorces," not far from Detroit. In



The Spirit of the Northwest

From the time of the first picture, the occupancy of the white folk had become more permanent as shown by the chimney and the stone steps. The importance of the post called for it. There were various farms around; the country had begun to be inhabited, and ownership officially recorded. Cadillac, on the other hand, had come with a view of obtaining a feudal barony, a dukedom.

succeeding councils, with fierce gestures and impassioned voice, he aroused in his war-like listeners a fervor like his own and disclosed his treacherous plan of carrying concealed weapons into the English garrison, on the pretext of discussing matters of great importance with the commandant.

The plan was betrayed to Major Gladwin. Parkman gives a graphic

description of the scene and the disconcerted warrior on pp. 233-36 of his *Conspiracy of Pontiac*, vol. 1.

The Central Panel

The motive in this painting is not so obvious as in the side panels not so definite in its historical identification, but gains in artistic charm and subjective interpretation by being allegorical in treatment and romantic in its atmosphere. The artist has endeavored to express "The Spirit of the Northwest."

The two figures in the foreground represent the Pathfinder and the Trapper—the advance guard in the exploration of the Northwest and the Great Lakes country. We readily recognize these intrepid types from the American settlements and Canada, men of freedom and the open. The mature, calm features of the older man are those of an experienced, self-reliant trailbreaker, while the younger man represents adventurous youth exploring unknown rivers and waterways.

They have "broken through" or pulled ashore, and stand on virgin ground, a new country where the unbroken stillness is fragrant with the rich verdure of the soil bathed in the clear light and pure air of the untilled prairie.

In the background of the picture we behold a belt of Detroit River, the tip of Belle Isle and the Canadian shore—the artist thereby weaving the pioneer days of Michigan into his happy fancy.

The birch bark canoe, the "key" to the Northwest, is the central feature in the laurel border of massive richness, partly surrounding the picture.

Hovering over the landscape is "The Vision of Ste. Claire" in the delicate figure of Ste. Claire, elusive in her silvery garment and tender outlines. She is recorded as being the founder of the order of Poor Clares and lived in the twelfth century in Assisi. It was on Ste. Claire's Day that La Salle, in the first vessel that ever navigated through the lakes, approached and entered the lake for the first time and

named it in honor of the saintly virgin whose devout life is reflected in the symbols of the order, the white purity of the lily and the Holy Book.

This middle panel, of high decorative effect yet restful and mellow in tone, hangs suspended as a Fata Morgana glittering in the sun—a promise of new land, a land of beauty and plenty; it arches the skillfully carved entrance to the Delivery hall on the main floor, also the gateway to fields of unexplored riches to the many travellers who journey to the library for understanding, self-development and progress. May the vision of the artist be realized in the spirit of the library service and in the experience of all comers in the sense that the study of the printed record of humanity, its arts and its endeavors will stimulate the individual to break his own trail, leading to a worthy aim, and go forward with undaunted courage and in the clear light of honor and truth.

Window

In the center of the west wall is a stained glass window designed by Mr. Wiley. He gives the following explanation of its significance:

"The design of the window is Italian Renaissance in character, conforming in that respect with the rest of the ornamental details of the room.

"The central cartouche and the surrounding arabesques, heads, and tablets bearing inscriptions are similar in disposition to some of the famous Italian Renaissance windows; but the combination of modelled ornamental lead work with painted glass is a new feature which is not seen in any of the Italian windows.

"The subject in the cartouche in the centre of the window is the print work of a famous printer of the 16th century, and the two inscriptions say with Latin brevity what is expressed in Shakespeare's fine lines:

'Thou by the dial's shady stealth
may'st know

Time's thievish progress to Eternity.'

"The general color scheme of the

window is light silver gray with a few accents of bright color and was adopted for the purpose of admitting light and at the same time masking the adjacent wall to the west.

"The design which is carried out in the lead work is partly structural conforming in its perpendicular and horizontal lines with the existing mullions of the window and partly ornamental as in the arabesques."

The window, in its whole design, is easily suggestive of an illuminated title-page.

It is intended to have all the glass in the Delivery hall replaced by designed windows.

This room is the central point of the building: here books are borrowed and returned. Behind one of the fine bronze grills is the Registration desk.

The Information desk is located near the main entrance of the room.

Around the Delivery hall are grouped the other service departments in a series of connected rooms, each with its own decorative scheme. Passing through a doorway framed and grilled with ornamental bronze, you enter a room containing the public catalog.

From 11 a. m. to 9 p. m. there is an attendant on duty to assist people at the public catalog. With her help, call numbers are obtained and written on call slips which the patron presents at the desk in the Delivery hall. The slips are sent in pneumatic tubes to the stacks, where the books are looked for on the shelves, and brought to the desk for the waiting patron. The Open Shelf collection supplements the much larger collection in the stacks.

The Reference Room

Beyond the public catalog is the Reference room, which is on the main floor of the Library, facing south, a well-lighted room about 118 feet long by 29 feet wide. It connects with the stacks by the Lamson tube system. Ten reading tables, seating four each, and sixteen individual reading desks are occupied many times over on busy days.

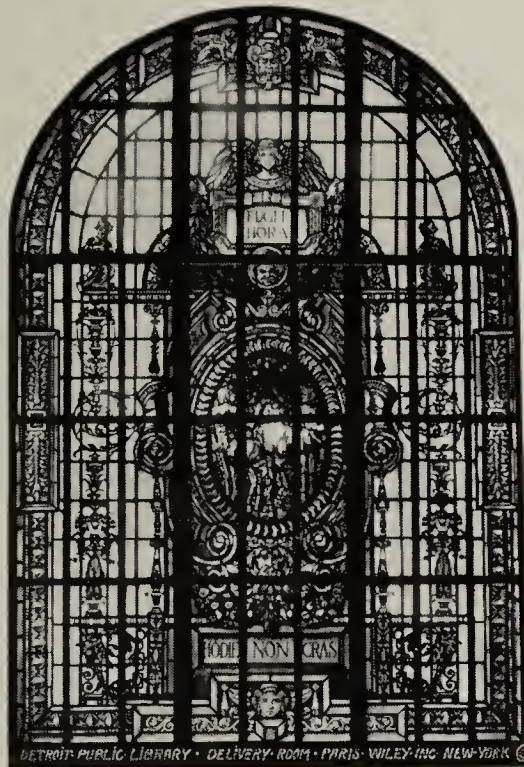
About five thousand of the most used reference works — encyclopedias, diction-

aries, atlases, indexes, bibliographies, foreign dictionaries, yearbooks, books of quotations, guide-books and others, are on the open shelves of the room. All the books in the building may be drawn upon for use here. There is a clipping file for literary and historical material of current interest.

The Library's rich collections of periodicals, learned societies, federal and state documents and bound newspapers are in the Reference stacks, and are available through this room.

Requests for information are presented by letter and by telephone as well as in person. Trained workers give every assistance in their power. Club programs are often worked out here. On request, material is selected and reserved for patrons. Professional and business men make much use of the service offered.

Every facility is given research workers, for whose use books are often



borrowed from other libraries, if they are not obtainable otherwise.

Civics Room

In the circuit around the Delivery hall one reaches the Civics room after the Reference room. Among the many fine ceilings in the building, this one is remarkable for its central painting and its canopied effect after the manner of a ceiling in Venice.

In the central painting, the upright figure in the composition wearing a crown is King Solomon and typifies Wisdom. The surrounding figures are the authors of different social systems which they have amplified under the authority and with the sanction of Wisdom.

The Civics division functions as a reference room specializing in current information on economics, sociology, statistics and public affairs. The room was organized to meet the need of public officials, social workers, club women, business men and teachers for up-to-the-minute information upon their particular problems.

To supply such information, there has been gathered together a varied collection of material. The background of the collection is, of course, books, and these are the latest or most authoritative titles which have been issued in the fields covered. Magazines on economics, sociology, finance, child welfare, municipal government, and public affairs occupy a prominent place. Supplementing these is the "clipping file." This is a collection of pamphlets, documents, reports, the latter frequently being in manuscript, and clippings from selected newspapers and magazines of the United States and Canada. They are alphabetically arranged by subject and serve to answer the majority of the questions asked in the Civics room.

The Fine Arts Room

Adjoining the Civics room and extending across the front of the building is the Fine Arts room, a large room with



Entrance to Fine Arts Room

special architectural features pertaining to it.

A wrought iron screen at the main entrance attracts attention by reason of its fine craftsmanship. It was designed by Samuel Yellin and executed by the John Polachek Bronze and Iron Company.

The Fine Arts department hopes to aid in stimulating and cultivating an interest in art in the city. It aims to develop not only into a source of information and suggestion, but also into a laboratory for the art worker in so far as it can acquire the equipment and facilities.

Though the collection is largely for reference purposes, a generous policy is followed in lending books, plates, and clippings. There are the standard books on art and architecture; a picture collection assembled from various sources and filed under subjects; portfolios of plates showing examples of mural decoration, furniture, fireplaces, color schemes, plant and animal forms as applied to art and decoration; costume; current and bound numbers of art magazines; the beginning of a collection of modern etchings, wood cuts, lithographs, and other illustrations of graphic processes.

The collection has been found useful by teachers, students, artists, architects, lecturers, home builders, craftsmen, naturalists, commercial artists, decorators, and ceramic artists.

Among the rare possessions of the Library is the diary of George Washington presented by Henry B. Joy, June 27, 1921. The diary is in Washington's own handwriting and narrates the events of his life from October 1, 1789 to March 10, 1790. It was bequeathed to Henry B. Joy by his father James F. Joy who lived in the city from 1810 to 1896. The deed of gift provides that the valuable volume shall be kept on exhibition, that it shall never be loaned or given away, and shall forever be kept within the city limits. The diary stands on a bronze pedestal made especially for it, with a presentation inscription, in an exhibition case in the Fine Arts room. The entries shown from time to time give intimate glimpses into the political and private life of the first president.

The Loggia

From the Fine Arts room you gain access to the loggia, one of the rich artistic details of the Library. Made permanent in the architecture of the building is a famous and expressive passage of literature, Shakespeare's *Seven Ages of Man*, lines which seem as powerful and picturesque on re-reading as when you first marveled at their compact suggestiveness.

The familiar seven periods in the "strange, eventful history of man" are laid in mosaics on the ceiling of the loggia, "the school-boy with his satchel and shining, morning face," "the justice with eyes severe and beard of formal cut, full of wise saws and modern instances," "the lean and slipper'd pantaloon with spectacles on nose and pouch at side," instinct with life, and richly relieved by the white marble columns of the loggia. The many colored harmonies of the mosaic blend into a splendid stretch of color, made up when inspected, of figures, symbols and

delicate designs, patiently worked out with small cubes of Pewabic tile.

Mr. William F. Paris, writing for the *Architectural Record*, says: "Mr. Gilbert, having a façade consisting of seven arches to decorate in a building designed to endure perhaps for centuries, has wisely resorted to mosaic as the one medium wherewith to obtain not only permanency but also a high decorative effect requisite in an architectural ensemble consisting for the most part of white marble.

"To the great advantage of the population of Detroit and those visitors who may come to view the Detroit Public Library, Mr. Gilbert has been given such authority over the execution of this noble architectural pile that he is in every sense of the word the *maître de l'oeuvre*, and as such has been in a position to dictate the nature and character of the decorations entering into the making of the finished library.

"Too often the work of decorating our public buildings is an after-thought coming long after the completion of the edifice and made possible by appropriations granted several years apart.



The Loggia

This has caused different artists to bring together elements that frequently would not mix. Mr. Gilbert, however, has designed the Public Library at Detroit down to the last detail, and

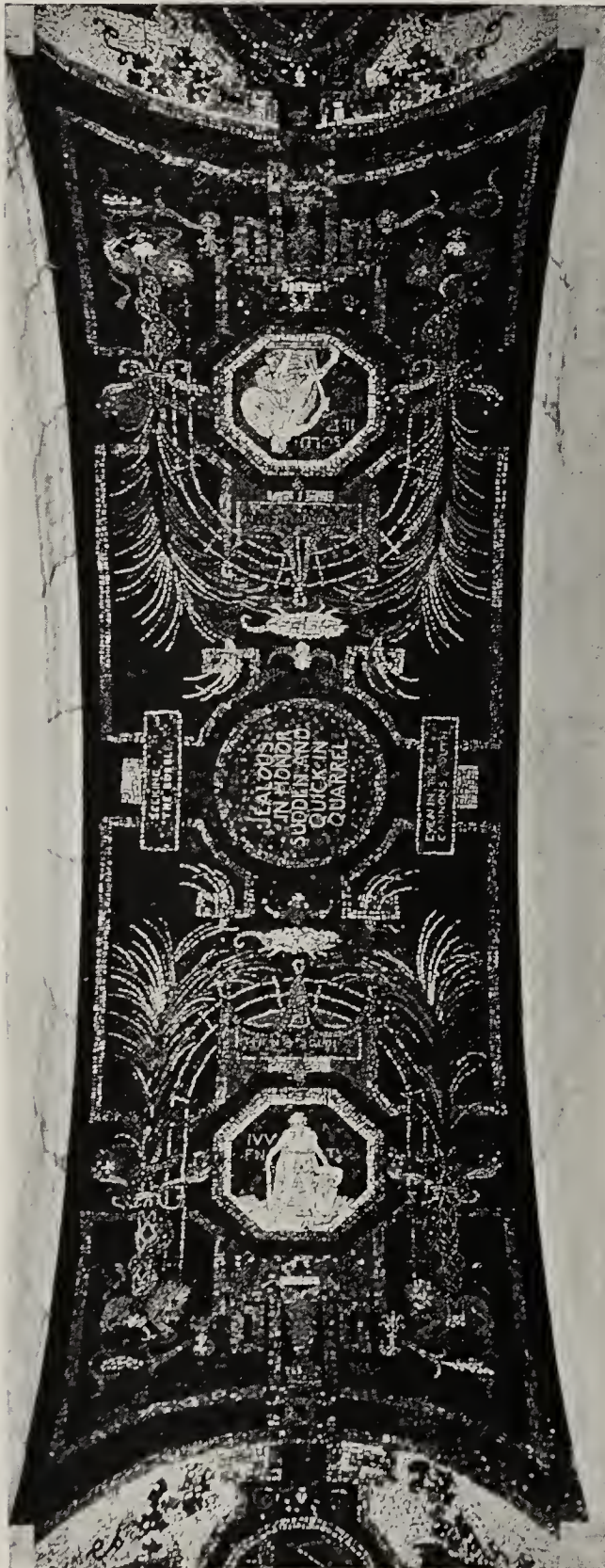
no anomaly is to be feared through the application of a form of ornament composed and imagined by another mind than his. This insures a homogeneous ensemble, and nowhere is the blending of architecture and decoration so happy as in the mosaic ornamentation of the apses of the frontal colonnade of the library.

"This work was given by Mr. Gilbert into the keeping of Frederick J. Wiley known for his decorative work in the New Haven Railroad station at New Haven, the Woolworth building in New York, and the Fine Arts Building at Oberlin College. . . .

"The mosaic is executed of *grès flambé*, which is to say that the tesserae are of enameled baked clay and not of glass. This new form of mosaic composition is a product of the Pewabic Pottery, conducted by Mary Chase Perry Stratton and Horace James Caulkins in Detroit.

"Needless to say the spirit of the decoration is in keeping with that of the general building and is inspired by the best examples of Italian Renaissance. Each arch is divided into four irregular panels, symmetrically connected with garlands and ornamental motifs, while one circular and two octagonal cartouches are set in between the four panels. Each arch portrays one of the Seven Ages, and the appropriate quotation from Shakespeare is lettered in the apex of the arch.

.
 "A great feeling of delicacy emanates from the work, to-



gether with a strong sensation that the finest tracery, the most fragile line, is yet fixed for all time in imperishable material. The shades blend gradually, yet all the sharpness of outline, requisite in a mosaic as in tapestry is retained.

“Each of the seven panels measures fourteen feet in length by four feet five inches in breadth. The work was begun in the fall of 1919 and finished in November, 1920. The actual time oc-

cupied in the execution of the work, i.e., the assembling of the tesserae, their manufacture, the setting in place, in fact all the manual labor involved was less than seven months.

“The Detroit Public Library mosaics were set for the most part by young American girls who have engaged in this work not as if practising a trade but in the spirit of artists following a career.”

SHAKESPEARE’S SEVEN AGES

(As You Like It, Act 2, Scene 7)

“All the world’s a stage,
And all the men and women merely players:
They have their exits and their entrances;
And one man in his time plays many parts,
1st His acts being seven ages. At first the infant,
arch Mewling and puking in the nurse’s arms.
2nd And then the whining schoolboy, with his satchel
arch And shining morning face, creeping like snail
3rd Unwillingly to school. And then the lover,
arch Sighing like furnace, with a woeful ballad
4th Made to his mistress’ eyebrow. Then a soldier,
arch Full of strange oaths and bearded like the pard,
Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation
5th Even in the cannon’s mouth. And then the justice,
arch In fair round belly with good capon lin’d,
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances;
6th And so he plays his part. The sixth age shifts
arch Into the lean and slipper’d pantaloon,
With spectacles on nose and pouch on side,
His youthful hose, well sav’d, a world too wide
For his shrunk shank; and his big manly voice,
Turning again toward childish treble, pipes
And whistles in his sound. Last scene of all,
That ends this strange eventful history,
7th Is second childishness and mere oblivion,
arch Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything.”

The inscription in the panel at the south end states that the building was constructed within certain years, Cass Gilbert being the architect. The corresponding panel at the north end gives the date of the mosaic, the name of Frederick J. Wiley, the designer, and Mary Chase Perry Stratton and Horace

James Caulkins, makers. The panels are framed with a continuous band of color indicative of the continuity of life, and the different animals and symbols in the separate arches were chosen as appropriate to each of the seven ages of man.

Music and Drama Room

The experiment of combining all the books about the drama, the theater, the dance, and the library's musical collection into one department has been tried out in the Music and Drama room, which is situated in the northeast corner of the building, beyond the Fine Arts room. Theoretical books, bound scores, sheet music, phonograph records for the use of schools, clubs and for study in the Library, occupy one side of the room. Plays, history of the drama, books on play-writing and the collection of books about the dance, fill the other side. The music section is being expanded to keep pace with the growing interest in music, aroused by a symphony orchestra under skilled leadership. Theatrical and musical magazines are scattered on the tables, a special exhibit place is filled with new plays and musical criticisms, and bulletins of the theatrical attractions and concerts in Detroit are posted weekly. Most of the material in the room, whether books, music, clippings or records, is circulating material. Besides

supplying the general demand for books and music to "take home," the staff of assistants follows up all research questions, plans club programs, and makes reading lists on all phases of the three subjects.

Open Shelf Room

The Open Shelf room at the north side of the Delivery hall contains a circulating collection of about 10,000 volumes. All the adult fiction is shelved here, and the non-fiction is selected from all classes included in the Circulation department, with a view to offering on open shelves the newer and more popular material on all subjects. Changes are constantly made in the collection in order to keep it a strictly "live" one.

The desk of the Reader's assistant is in the Open Shelf room. The two assistants who alternate at this desk try to give special book information to readers who wish it. They keep on file reviews of new books, make out reading lists, give information about the best books on a subject and give advice



The Open Shelf Room

to readers whose ideas are vague; in short, try to live up to the name of Reader's assistant.

The fiction assistant is the other permanent member of the Open Shelf room staff. It is her duty to inform herself as well as she can about the fiction collection and do for the fiction reader what the Reader's assistant does for the general reader. She keeps reviews and subject files and does all she can to fit the story to the reader.

Booklovers' Room

The Booklovers' Room, between the Delivery hall and the Open Shelf room,

They are, of course, duplicates of those in the regular collection.

Correspondence Room

The small room opposite the Booklovers' room is equipped for the use of those who wish to write, and at present contains also about 300 French books from the circulating collection.

Technology Department

The Technology department is on the south side of the third floor, to the right as you leave the elevator.

It contains all the reference and circulating books in all branches of



The Booklovers' Room

has shelves for about one thousand volumes. The collection is made up of books which for one reason or another are considered worthy of special attention—either because of permanent literary value, historical or current interest; the quality of readableness being also kept in mind. Attractive additions have been chosen whenever possible, and by the absence of library numbering on the books, an informal arrangement and comfortable chairs, it is hoped that an atmosphere has been given to the room conducive to the leisurely enjoyment of good reading. These books are not for circulation.

engineering and technology, and the branches of science most closely related to them, such as mathematics, physics, chemistry and economic geology. It also contains the books on business, including office management, accounting, industrial engineering, commercial correspondence, salesmanship and advertising.

You will also find here the patent records for the United States, Great Britain and Canada, and the books on patents, the publications of the Bureau of Mines and Bureau of Standards, the bound volumes of the periodicals and society publications within the scope of the



The Technology Room

department, and the current numbers of the automotive and chemical periodicals.

Map Room

The Map room, on the third floor of the building, contains all the map material except the most used atlases which are in the Reference room.

The maps may be borrowed through the Reference room. Business men, club women and teachers frequently avail themselves of this privilege.

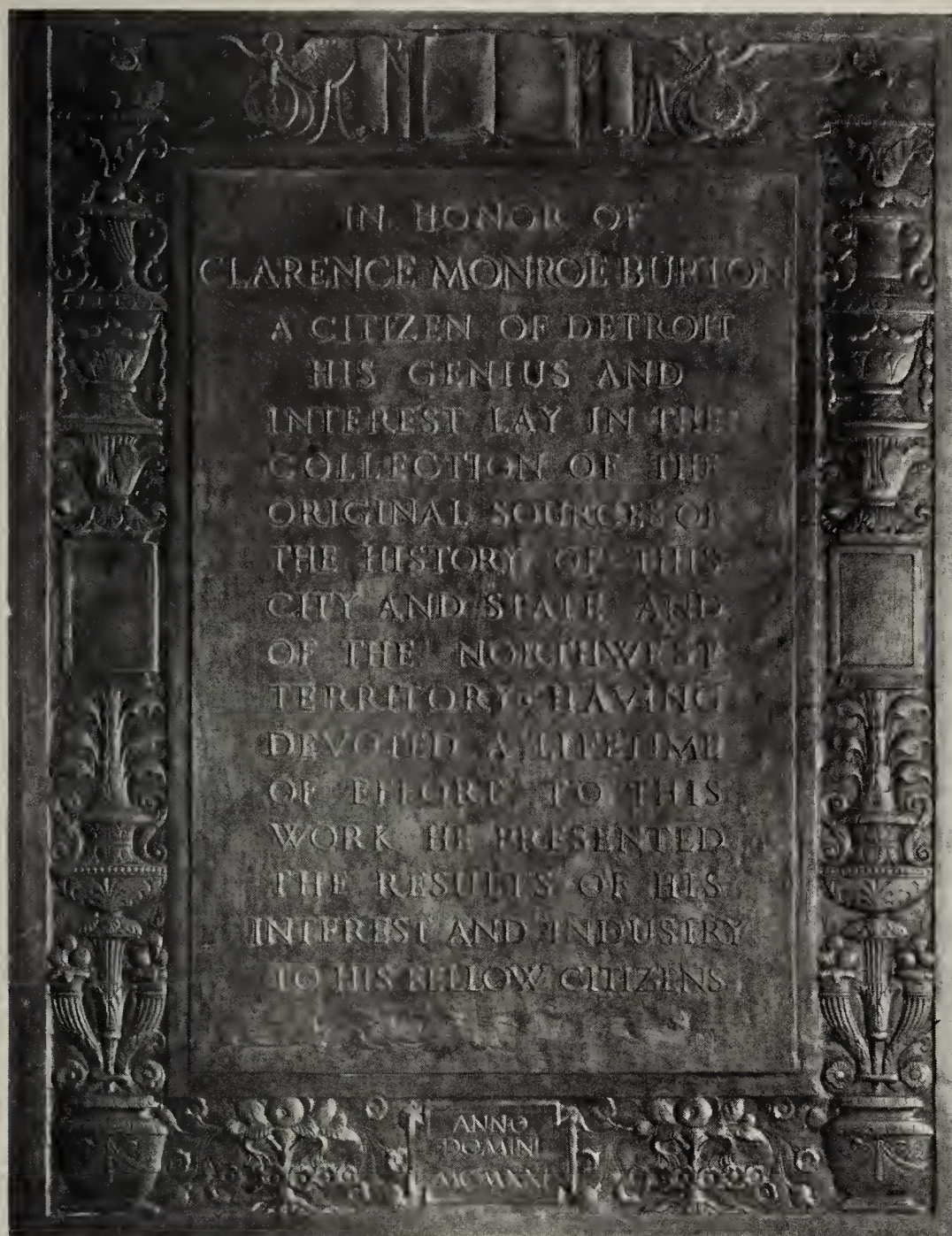
Burton Historical Collection

The Burton Historical Collection, which occupies a room on the northwest corner of the third floor, was founded on the private library of Clarence M. Burton, which he presented to the city of Detroit in March, 1914. It is one of the most notable collections of Americana in the country, its chief purpose being the collection of data on the history of Detroit and the development of the Old Northwest. This gift, which was largely composed of source material has been augmented by the

permanent loan of family, state and local histories from the Main Library, by gifts from Detroit citizens, and by action of the Michigan Historical Commission designating it as the state's repository for personal papers.

Besides the regular appropriation for the purchase of books and periodicals made each year since its transfer to the city, the Collection has been enriched by Mr. Burton's purchases, which have been conducted as systematically as though it were still his own property. He has made provision for the continuance of these by establishing the Burton Endowment Fund.

Here may be found the papers of Michigan's governors, legislators, jurists, leaders of commerce, etc. Among the more important items now in the Collection may be mentioned the papers of Solomon Sibley, William Woodbridge, Austin Blair and the Pingree scrap books. The fur trade and early land troubles may be studied from the Askin papers, plank roads occupy a prominent place in the C. C. Trowbridge group, while the correspondence



of James F. Joy is of prime importance in the history of midwestern railroads. The early history of Detroit takes on new interest from the papers of John R. Williams, her first mayor under charter government; those of William C. Maybury afford glimpses of conditions at the beginning of the 20th century.

The Collection contains approximately 110,000 volumes, pamphlets and bound newspapers; over 1,200

maps; over 2,000 bound volumes of MSS and thousands of unmounted letters and documents; several hundred prints and a large collection of miscellaneous material.

The Photostat

A photostat has been installed and the library is prepared to copy parts of books, articles in periodicals, diagrams, graphs, manuscripts, etc., in its collec-

tion, for its readers at a nominal charge.

Orders may be left in any department, usually in the one containing the book from which you wish to have copies made.

The Stacks

Seven tiers of metal stacks of the latest type of construction are provided. All floors except the ground floor, which

is of white Vermont marble, are of white carrara glass which will provide in addition to the natural light from the windows reflected light throughout the stack room.

Stairs inside the stack room furnish connection to all tiers. Electric book lifts are used for convenient transfer of books from tier to tier to Delivery hall and to all other departments of the building.

FOR A COUNTRY SCHOOL

What 25 books would you choose first for a one-room country school? To help answer this question and to stimulate interest in school libraries a voting contest is being held by the National Education Association and American Library Association at their conferences this year.

This is your ballot. Titles on it were taken from the *Graded list of books for children*, compiled by the N.E.A. and published by the A.L.A.

Mark with an X the titles you wish to vote for. Any or all of your 25 votes may be cast for books not listed, by adding such titles with author's name, in blank spaces provided. Books selected should be for general reading for grades 1—8. Encyclopedias and textbooks are excluded, likewise the Bible and dictionary which it is assumed every school possesses.

Sign ballot and place in ballot box at once.

Winning titles will be announced.

Vote for 25 only

- 1 ☐ Aarnud. Lisbeth Long-frock.
- 2 ☐ Aesop's Fables.
- 3 ☐ Adams. Harper's indoor book for boys.
- 4 ☐ Alcott. Little women.
- 5 ☐ Allen. New Europe.
- 6 ☐ Altsheler. Young trailers.
- 7 ☐ Baldwin. Fifty famous stories.
- 8 ☐ Andersen. Fairy tales.
- 9 ☐ Arabian nights.
- 10 ☐ Bancroft. Games for the playground, etc.
- 11 ☐ Bennett. Barnaby Lee.
- 12 ☐ Bennett. Master Skylark.
- 13 ☐ Blackmore. Lorna Doone.
- 14 ☐ Borup. Tenderfoot with Peary.
- 15 ☐ Bulfinch. Age of fable.
- 16 ☐ Bullen. Cruise of the Cachalot.
- 17 ☐ Caldecott. Panjandrum book.
- 18 ☐ Carpenter. Foods and their uses.
- 19 ☐ Carroll. Alice in Wonderland and Through the looking glass.
- 20 ☐ Chamberlain. North America.
- 21 ☐ Colum. Adventures of Odysseus.
- 22 ☐ Colum. Children of Odin.
- 23 ☐ Comstock. Insect life.
- 24 ☐ Cooper. Last of the Mohicans.
- 25 ☐ Cox. The Brownies: their book.
- 26 ☐ Defoe. Robinson Crusoe.
- 27 ☐ Dickens. Christmas Carol.
- 28 ☐ Dickens. David Copperfield.
- 29 ☐ Dodge. Hans Brinker.
- 30 ☐ DuChaillu. Land of the long night.
- 31 ☐ Eggleston. Stories of great Americans.
- 32 ☐ Ewing. Jackanapes.
- 33 ☐ Fiske. History of the United States.
- 34 ☐ Franklin. Autobiography.
- 35 ☐ Gilbert. More than conquerors.
- 36 ☐ Grimm. Household stories.
- 37 ☐ Hagedorn. Boys' life of Theodore Roosevelt.
- 38 ☐ Hale. Peterkin papers.
- 39 ☐ Hall. Boy craftsman.
- 40 ☐ Harris. Uncle Remus—his songs and his sayings.

- 41 ☐ Haskell. Katrinka.
- 42 ☐ Haskin. American government.
- 43 ☐ Hawthorne. Tanglewood tales.
- 44 ☐ Hawthorne. Wonderbook for boys and girls.
- 45 ☐ Hornaday. American natural history.
- 46 ☐ Hughes. Tom Brown's school days.
- 47 ☐ Irving. Rip Van Winkle.
- 48 ☐ Jacobs. English fairy tales.
- 49 ☐ Jewett. Good health.
- 50 ☐ Keeler. Our native trees and how to identify them.
- 51 ☐ Keller. Story of my life.
- 52 ☐ Kingsley. The heroes.
- 53 ☐ Kipling. Captains courageous.
- 54 ☐ Kipling. Jungle book.
- 55 ☐ Kipling. Just so stories.
- 56 ☐ Lagerlöf. Wonderful adventures of Nils.
- 57 ☐ Lamb. Tales from Shakespeare.
- 58 ☐ Lang. Blue fairy book.
- 59 ☐ Lodge & Roosevelt. Hero tales from American history.
- 60 ☐ Lofting. Dr. Dolittle.
- 61 ☐ London. Call of the Wild.
- 62 ☐ Lorenzini. Pinocchio.
- 63 ☐ MacDonald. The princess and the goblin.
- 64 ☐ Malory. Boys' King Arthur.
- 65 ☐ Masfield. Jim Davis.
- 66 ☐ Mathews. Book of birds for young people.
- 67 ☐ Meadowcroft. Boys' life of Edison.
- 68 ☐ Mitton. Children's book of stars.
- 69 ☐ Morgan. Boys' home book of science and construction.
- 70 ☐ Mother Goose.
- 71 ☐ Muir. Story of my boyhood and youth.
- 72 ☐ Nicolay. Boys' life of Abraham Lincoln.
- 73 ☐ Paine. Boys' life of Mark Twain.
- 74 ☐ Parkman. Oregon trail.
- 75 ☐ Plutarch. Boys' and girls' Plutarch.
- 76 ☐ Price. Land we live in.
- 77 ☐ Pyle. Men of iron.

- 78 ☐ Pyle. Merry adventures
of Robin Hood.
- 79 ☐ Riis. The making of an
American.
- 80 ☐ Scott. Ivanhoe.
- 81 ☐ Scudder. George Wash-
ington.
- 82 ☐ Seton. Wild animals I
have known.
- 83 ☐ Shaw. Story of a pioneer.
- 84 ☐ Slosson. Creative chemis-
try.
- 85 ☐ Smith. Farm book.
- 86 ☐ Spyri. Heidi.
- 87 ☐ Stevenson, B. E. Days and
deeds. 2v.
- 88 ☐ Stevenson, B. E. Home
book of verse for young
folks.
- 89 ☐ Stevenson. Child's gar-
den of verses.

- 90 ☐ Stevenson. Treasure Island.
- 91 ☐ Tappan. American hero stories.
- 92 ☐ Twain. Tom Sawyer.
- 93 ☐ Van Loon. Story of mankind.
- 94 ☐ Verne. 20,000 leagues under the sea.
- 95 ☐ Verrill. Pets for pleasure and profit.
- 96 ☐ Wallace. Lure of the Labrador wild.
- 97 ☐ Wiggin & Smith. Golden numbers.
- 98 ☐ Wiggin & Smith. Posy ring.
- 99 ☐ Wiggin. Rebecca of Sunnybrook farm.
- 100 ☐ Wyss. Swiss family Robinson.

Add here authors and titles of books not listed for which you wish to vote:

Author

Title

1

Please sign. No publicity will be given to your individual selection.

Position _____

Name _____

Address _____

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Beautiful and Dynamic DETROIT



Beautiful and Dynamic DETROIT



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Brief Historical Sketch of Detroit

THE site of Detroit was known to French explorers as a fur trading post as early as 1679. The schooner "Griffin" afterwards lost with a valuable cargo of pelts, was the first vessel to sail the Great Lakes.

The French government considered Detroit an important strategic point for the protection of their interests against the English. Under official orders, Count Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac sailed from Montreal with a party of civilians, soldiers and Algonquin Indians, arriving July 24th, 1701, at the point now known as the city of Detroit. Work on the stockade was begun at once, and the embryo metropolis named Fort Pontchartrain, after the Minister of France, and was the first colony established west of Montreal.

Detroit has a distinction, unusual for an American city, of having been under three flags, two of them twice. The French ruled until 1760, and the English were masters until 1796. The military operations of General Anthony Wayne resulted in the evacuation by the British at 12 o'clock noon, July 11th, 1796.

Wayne County was named after this general, and comprised all of Michigan, part of Wisconsin and part of Illinois.

The territory of Michigan was formed in 1805 with Detroit as its capital. On June 11th of that year the entire town was destroyed by fire. This misfortune was a milestone marking the progress of the city, since the governor of the new territory proceeded to lay out the town much as it is today, from Adams Avenue to the River, and from Wayne to Randolph streets. This conflagration inspired the adoption of the city's motto, "Speramus Meliora. Resurget Cineribus," which means in English—"We hope for better things. It has risen from its ashes."

In 1818 the first steamboat, called Walk-in-the-Water, arrived from Buffalo, and was the ancestor of the huge freighters which pass in continuous procession up and down the Detroit river.

In 1802 Detroit was incorporated as a town, and in 1806 aspired to the status of a city, but it was not until 1815 that a city charter was



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EARLY SCENES IN AND ABOUT DETROIT

A River Tow of the '70s.

Southwest Corner of Fort and Griswold Streets, 1870.

Detroit in 1853—(From an Old Print)

obtained, and in 1824, under the provisions of a special act, John R. Williams became the first mayor of Detroit.

In 1819 Michigan elected her first delegate to Congress in the person of William Woodbridge of Detroit.

Detroit was the capital of Michigan until 1847, when the seat of government was transferred to Lansing. The population of the city in that year is given as 21,019.

The succeeding fifty years to 1897 was marked by a slow and steady growth in population and industries, and in 1900 Detroit was estimated to have a population of 285,704. Then the automobile entered the commercial world, and the city became the center of this great wealth-producing industry. The idea of quantity production originated here, and introduced an entirely new element in manufacture. Emissaries of various governments in the Old World and Asia have been sent here to study our methods.

When Henry Ford announced that the minimum wage of a worker in his plant should be \$5.00 per day, the structure of industrial America was shaken to its foundations. The fame of Detroit went round the world and she became the longed-for Mecca of the worker. Led by Detroit a nation-wide revolution in conditions surrounding labor followed, resulting in better sanitation, more light and air for factory workers.

While the name of Detroit is pre-eminently associated with the automobile industry, there is, however, a long list of industries in which Detroit leads this country, and in some she stands first in the world.

In 1920 Detroit's population reached the million mark, and is perhaps the most cosmopolitan of any city in North America. Notwithstanding the diversity of nationality and race,

a fine spirit of unity is revealed on the occasion of a civic or patriotic appeal. In the Liberty Loan drives, Detroit was the first to win the President's flag, and held it through the entire series. When the Victory Loan campaign was launched, the city was asked to be the pace-maker, and filled her quota, eighty-three million dollars, in twenty-four hours.

Detroit is the gateway to the Great Lakes basin and Michigan's inland summer resorts, not only by rail and water, but the nation's great highways lead into this state and are traversed by thousands of auto tourists.

Geographically the city is the center of a great area, with arteries of transportation to all points of the compass. Should the Great-Lakes-to-the-Sea project become operative, and Detroit should become a seaport to foreign vessels, her future development would transcend any calculation of the present. The raw material and minerals of the west would come to this port for treatment and conversion, and later for distribution to destinations on the Seven Seas.

Diversified Industries

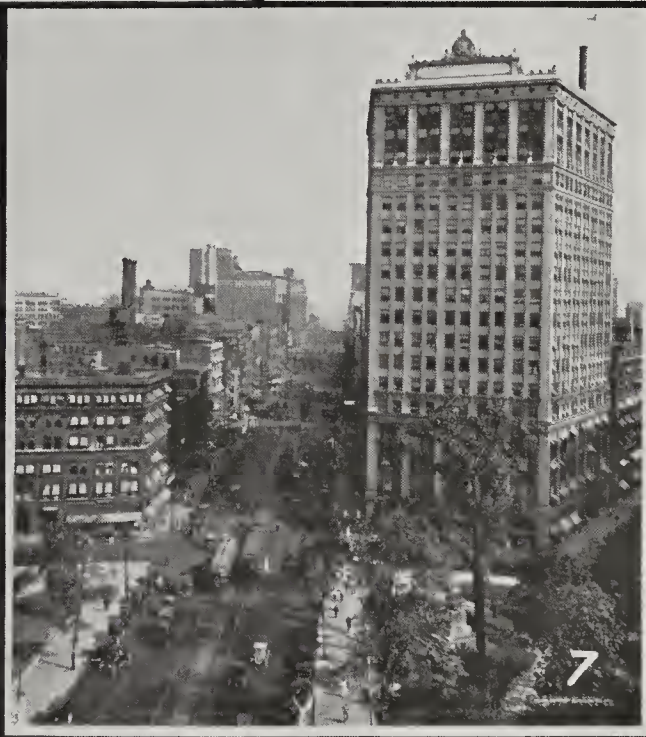
WHILE the automobile industry bulks large in the city's business comprising 48% of Detroit's industrial life, yet Detroiters resent the imputation that this is a city of one industry. As a matter of fact industry in Detroit is widely diversified. The city has 3,100 different classes of manufacturing concerns that produce hundreds of commodities of world-wide usage. Detroit stands prominently among the cities of America in the production of automobiles, adding machines, soda and alkali products, stoves, steamships, gas engines, aeroplanes, hydraulic hoists and automobile parts, salt, drugs and pharmaceutical products.



DETROIT 200 YEARS AGO

Free From Labor Trouble

Ownership of homes, high class skilled workers, abundant recreational features and highest average wages paid in the world, are the reasons for Detroit being practically free from labor disputes and strikes of any serious moment.



1. Dime Savings Bank Bldg.
2. Detroit Athletic Club.
3. Wayne County Bldg.
4. Y. M. C. A. Bldg.
5. Federal Bldg.—Post Office.
6. Woodward Ave. at Campus Martius—City Hall on right.

Photos Copyrighted by Detroit Publishing Co.
 7. David Whitney Bldg. and Section of Grand Circus Park, Woodward Ave. South.

Financial Figures



DIME SAVINGS BANK

WITHIN the last few years Detroit has rapidly come to the fore in financial activity. This is largely due to the development of Branch Banks, of which there are in operation one hundred and fifty. This has done away with the establishment of the small outlying banks which have been a source of weakness to practically all of the large cities of the country.

Detroit has fourteen National Banks and six Trust Companies and one Federal Reserve Bank with aggregate resources of \$628,920,000.

The total capital, surplus and undivided profits of the banks aggregate \$54,000,000.

The clearings for Detroit banks last year were \$6,104,324,000. The commercial deposits in Detroit banks for 1920 amounted to \$210,659,000, while the savings deposits were \$230,585,000.

According to the Bureau of Governmental Research Detroit's public debt amounts to \$15.00 per thousand of assessed valuation. Only two in a list of eighteen principal municipalities has a lower per capita debt than Detroit.

Since 1903 the area of the city has increased nearly 50%.

The exports for 1920 were valued at \$356,209,235, while the manufacturing capital employed aggregated \$540,000,000, and the value of manufacturing products were about \$4,666,000 daily.



PEOPLES STATE BANK

The banks of Detroit financed the first ventures of the automobile industry, where other cities refused to offer the needed support. The situation has been practically the same with the development of other great industries of Detroit. The banks of Detroit have shown that they are not only interested in the business welfare of the city, but have taken a prominent place in the city's activities.

Detroit's first legitimate bank was granted a charter in 1817, and was called the Bank of Michigan.

Industrial Growth

Detroit is one of the few cities of the world that is known as a city of beauty and as one of industry. The combination of these features has resulted in the development of the expression, "Detroit, the Dynamic."

The low tax rate, excellent water system and high class fire and police protection, together with fine shipping facilities, are attractive features. The numerous water transportation lines reaching to all points on the Great Lakes have a beneficial effect on Detroit freight rates, as well as affording plenty of efficiency aside from that furnished by the railroad trunk lines.

Detroit is also fast becoming the center of production of motor boats, the very fine waters hereabouts with numerous places to visit attracting the water craft from all ports on the Great Lakes.

Fast motor boats and hydroplanes manufactured in Detroit and at the famous Smith Boat and Engine Works of Algonac, have broken the world's records in speed and accomplishment in the last few years.

Detroit will be the greatest inland port on the Lakes-to-the-Sea route when that project makes this city a harbor for ocean-going vessels.



FIRST AND OLD DETROIT NATIONAL BANK



GRISWOLD STREET, “THE WALL STREET” OF DETROIT

On this street are located most of Detroit's financial institutions. The fact that the clearings last year were over six billion dollars, shows the banking strength of Detroit



Copyrighted by Masonic Temple Association, Detroit.

Designed Under the Direction of Geo. D. Mason & Co., Architects, for the New Temple

The Masonic Temple

The New Masonic Temple which is being erected at the northeast corner of Second and Temple Avenues, will cover a space 190x350 feet, 207 feet in height, and will cost over four million dollars; the largest and most expensive Masonic Temple in the world. It will be the home of thirty-two Masonic bodies, and will have a Consistory Cathedral seating 1,700, and an auditorium accommodating 5,000 people.

Its great auditorium will afford a meeting place for the larger gatherings of the craft, such as the ceremonials of the Shrine, as well as conventions of the Grand Masonic bodies of Michigan.

Every Mason in any of the various degrees, in either York or Scottish rite, and every Shriner will be a member of this magnificent club and be welcome to share in its manifold privileges.

In Detroit

By Edgar A. Guest

In Detroit, life's worth
living,
Every day;
In Detroit, we are giving,
Joys away.
In Detroit, it is true,
That our skies are always
blue,
There's a smile for me
and you,
Blithe and gay.

In Detroit, life is cheer-
ful,
All the while,
For our people soothe the
tearful,
With a smile,
We've a helping hand to
lend,
To a stranger, foe or
friend,
And our resting time we
spend,
On Belle Isle.

Edgar A. Guest has been nominated by the Michigan Typothetae federation for the title of Poet Laureate of Michigan, and the next legislature will be memorialized to take this step.

In Detroit, we have
pleasures
By the score;
And the rarest of our
treasures,
Yes, and more,
Is our river, Oh; so bright,
Cool and restful, day and
night,
Source of infinite delight,
O'er and o'er.

In Detroit, life's worth
living,
Every day;
Folks are gentle and for-
giving,
If you stray.
In Detroit may I be,
When God's angel beck-
ons me,
O'er the silent unknown
sea,
Far away.



Interesting Automobile Drives

The hard-surfaced roads in and adjacent to Detroit have attained a nation-wide reputation—so much so that road building experts make constant pilgrimages to Detroit to examine the Wayne County Highways. Fifty million dollars was voted by the State of Michigan for the construction of good roads. This, together with additional revenues, means that \$100,000,000 will be spent in Michigan on good roads within the next few years.

Grosse Pointe Farms, ten miles from the city, is reached over a paved roadway, which is an extension of Jefferson Avenue. After reaching Grosse Pointe, the drive skirts Lake St. Clair, and is one of the most beautiful shore drives in this country.

Bloomfield Hills is reached via Woodward Avenue, passing the State Fair Grounds, and is on the way to a group of lakes, which form a favorite objective point for automobilists. The roadway is concrete and an ideal speedway.

Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti—Take Michigan Avenue direct to the college towns; concrete road.

Mount Clemens Lake Shore Drive—Visitors having their automobiles will find the Lake Shore Drive to Mount Clemens a delightful side trip from Detroit, the distance being twenty-six miles over a perfect roadway. The drive starts from Detroit out East Jefferson Avenue, in sight of the Detroit River and past Belle Isle to Grosse Pointe, on Lake St. Clair. Grosse Pointe, with its spacious grounds and palatial homes fronting the lake, is not only the finest residential suburb of Detroit, but is one of the most beautiful spots in the whole country.

Continuing north along the lake the drive passes many miles of beautiful summer homes and terminates at Mount Clemens, "the Bath City." Mount Clemens, noted for its mineral baths, has many beautiful bath houses and hotels, which visitors will find well worth inspecting.

If desired, the return trip to Detroit can be made by way of Gratiot Avenue, which is six miles shorter than the going trip, an excellent hard-surfaced roadway.

Ann Arbor, home of the University of Michigan, forty miles from Detroit; reached by interurban cars and Michigan Central. Good auto roads out Michigan Avenue.

Ypsilanti, out Michigan Avenue, the home of the Michigan State Normal School.

Pontiac—If the impression is created that there are no hills adjacent to Detroit, a trip out Woodward Avenue, twenty-five miles to the flourishing city of Pontiac, will dispel that delusion. Proceeding west from Pontiac to Orchard Lake a fine glimpse may be obtained of the many lovely lakes in Oakland county.

Grand Boulevard—Delightful drive around the City of Detroit, may be reached by driving out Lafayette Boulevard, Woodward or Jefferson Avenues.

Belle Isle—Drive out Jefferson Avenue to Grand Boulevard.

Water Works Park—Drive out Jefferson Avenue.





WOODWARD AVENUE LOOKING TOWARD DETROIT RIVER

Where To Go—Fifty Trips

One of the most popular features of Detroit is the fact that it is surrounded by so many beautiful and interesting spots, places that can be reached by boat and trolleys, away in the morning and back in the evening. Some place new to go every day and all different, is the way it has been expressed a million times.

Automobile Trips

PALMER PARK, reached by Woodward Avenue cars, marked Log Cabin.

WATER WORKS PARK, Jefferson Avenue, four miles east of Woodward Avenue.

GRAND BOULEVARD, nearly twelve miles long, encircling central portion of city. Excellent automobile trip around the city.

GROSSE POINTE, the fine summer residence district of Detroit. Reached by Jefferson-Grosse Pointe car and auto.

GROSSE ILE, opposite Wyandotte, an island of beautiful homes in lower Detroit River.

DEARBORN, the home of the Fordson tractor. Route as Ann Arbor.

BLOOMFIELD HILLS, attractive hilly, small lake region, where many prominent Detroiters reside. Drive north on Woodward Avenue, or take interurban car marked Pontiac.

MOUNT CLEMENS, year-round health and pleasure resort, twenty miles from Detroit, near Lake St. Clair, reached by two trolley lines and Grand Trunk railroad. Good auto roads.

STATE FAIR GROUNDS, where the annual state fair is held, just beyond Palmer Park. Woodward car, or drive out North Woodward.

ANN ARBOR, home of the University of Michigan, forty miles from Detroit; reached by interurban cars and Michigan Central. Good auto roads out Michigan Avenue.

CASS, ORCHARD AND PINE LAKES, beautiful ride among the hills and lakes. Take Orchard Lake or Pontiac interurban cars, half-hourly.

PONTIAC. Dozens of good hotels and hundreds of cottages near the shores of fine lakes. One hour from Detroit by two trolley lines, fine auto roads.

River Riding

RIVER RIDING is one of the summer pastimes at Detroit, the D. & W. Ferry Co. operating the finest fleet of excursion steamers on fresh water in the world; hours and hours, up and down the river, just enjoying life.

BELLE ISLE is known the world over for its beauty. Steamer every 20 minutes from the foot of Woodward Avenue, 20 cents for round trip or ride on Steamer all day for 20 cents; also Jefferson Avenue car line to Boulevard and thence automobile bus line operated by the City of Detroit; automobile fare 5 cents.

SUGAR ISLAND, at mouth of Detroit River, overlooking Lake Erie; reached by White Star Line steamers from Detroit and Toledo. Fine picnic park, bathing and numerous summer attractions, 50 cents round trip.

BOB-LO, popular and attractive island in Detroit River, reached by D. & W. steamers. Athletic field, bathing, boating, dancing and modern cafe. 55 cents round trip.

THE FLATS, called the “Venice of America,” about 30 miles from Detroit, the finest water ride in the world; paradise for fishermen; reached thrice daily by White Star Line boats; fine motor boat trip. Round trip rates: Returning same day, 80c; unlimited return, \$1.15.

TASHMOO PARK, a beautiful summer spot at the Flats, reached only by White Star Line steamers; athletic field, picnic grounds, dancing pavilion, boating and fishing. Round trip. Returning same day, 80c; unlimited return, \$1.15.

ALGONAC. Attractive summer village, located just above St. Clair Flats, reached by the White Star Line steamers. \$1.25 round trip, or by interurban cars.

MARINE CITY, located St. Clair Flats, reached by White Star Line. \$1.30 round trip.

ST. CLAIR, reached by White Star Steamship Line. \$1.40 round trip. Attractive resort-city. Also interurban line.



PUT-IN-BAY LINE STEAMERS

One of the most historical points on the Great Lakes is Put-in-Bay. The beautiful “Put-in Bay” of the Ashley & Dustin Line affords excellent accommodations for visitors who desire to make this trip from Detroit. One of the most famous resorts on the Great Lakes—Cedar Point—is also reached by this line, as well as Sandusky, Ohio.

The steamer “Put-in-Bay” has a capacity of four thousand.



MOTOR BOAT RACING

PORT HURON, overlooking Lake Huron, five hours from Detroit, White Star Line steamers; Grand Trunk and D. U. R. interurban, \$2.00 round trip, steamer.

TOLEDO, OHIO, reached by White Star Steamship Line, two boats daily, \$1.40 round trip; also interurban line.

CEDAR POINT, on Lake Erie, noted for its bathing and numerous attractions. Steamer Put-in-Bay from Detroit to Sandusky.

PUT-IN-BAY, historic and beautiful island located in Lake Erie; fine bass fishing, bathing beach, boating, etc. Reached by steamer Put-in-Bay, 120 miles. Ashley & Dustin Line. Main 230.

Mackinac Island

Bristling with weird rock formations, this island-plateau rises 318 feet above the lake-level, in the Straits of Mackinac. On the harbor side of this plateau nestles the quaint old town at its base while above is a group of blockhouses which was once old Fort Mackinac. The



PERRY'S MONUMENT—PUT-IN-BAY

history of this island is wildly fascinating with the strife of Indians, fur-traders, French, British and American soldiers.

While the tourist visits the fantastic legend-haunted rocks, he is thrilled with every breath he takes of the cool, clear, pine-scented air. Yet, while one may revel in the wilderness of Nature, the comforts and conveniences of metropolitan hotel service may be enjoyed.

Near Mackinac are the beautiful Snow Islands where splendid fishing can be found.

Canadian Cities

SARNIA (Ont.). An attractive Canadian city opposite Port Huron. Reached by White Star Line steamers. Round trip fare, \$2.00.

WINDSOR (Canada). Just across the river from Detroit. Strange as it may seem, just here Canada is South of the United States. 10 cents round trip.

WALKERVILLE (Ont.), east of Windsor, street car from Windsor or ferry from Joseph Campau Ave. Fare 10 cents round trip.

KINGSVILLE, an Ontario resort place of note, on Lake Erie, reached by the W. E. & L. S. electric line from Windsor.

AMHERSTBURG, a quaint old Canadian town near mouth of Detroit River, overlooking Lake Erie; reached by D. & W. boats, electric cars from Windsor; good automobile roads.



DETROIT

Nowhere in the world is this wonderful river surpassed in beauty and safety. Although this beautiful river is from 20 to 60 above picture. This mighty river has no changing tides, no stagnant, impure water, and no floods. On this course are held

Suggestions

BASEBALL. During the baseball season, the American League games are played at Navin Field. Take a Michigan Avenue or Trumbull car.

DETROIT ART MUSEUM, Jefferson Avenue, open every day in year to public; fine pictures, sculptor work, art collections of various kinds, including some of the finest foreign productions on this continent. FREE.

DETROIT NEWS BUILDING, corner Lafayette and Second Street. The finest and most complete newspaper building in the world. Very interesting. Visitors welcome.

C. LEIDICH, International Travel Bureau. Information and steamship tickets to all points on Great Lakes. 227 West Fort Street.

Cruise Suggestions

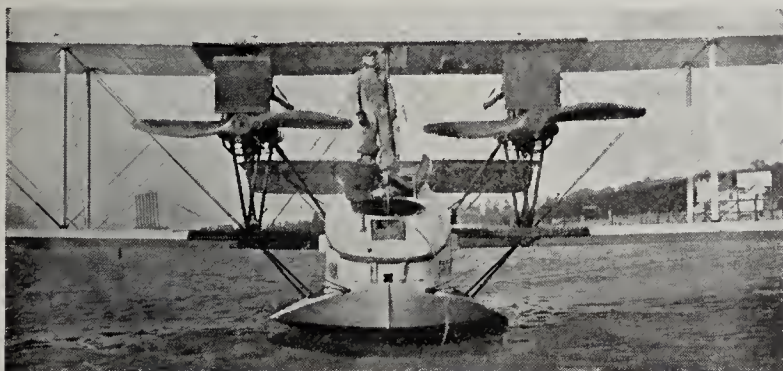
CHARTERED STEAMERS. Parties desiring steamers for day or evening should write the secretary of this Bureau.

DELIGHTFUL WATER TRIPS to Buffalo, Cleveland, Niagara Falls, may be taken at small expense via D. & C. steamers.



CLEVELAND. Steamers leave Detroit for a trip across the lake to Cleveland every night at 11 o'clock. The same type of steamers that sail between Detroit and Buffalo. \$3.60 one way, \$6.50 round trip.

DULUTH. Seven-day trips up the Great Lakes, touching at the Soo, Port Arthur and Duluth, provided by the Northern Navigation Company. Including meals and berth, \$67.60.



SANTA MARIA

BUFFALO. The advantages of visiting Detroit are so numerous that they seem endless, and many trans-American travelers stop off at Detroit and take one of those palatial steamers leaving every afternoon for Buffalo. In addition to obtaining a view of Detroit River scenery, an evening spent on Lake Erie in midsummer is ideal. \$6.00 one way; return, \$11.50.

Golf Clubs

Automobile Country Club, Barton Hills Country Club, Birch Hill Country Club, Birmingham Golf Club, Bloomfield Hills Country Club, Brooklands Golf and Country Club, Country Club of Detroit, Detroit Golf Club, Detroit Masonic Country Club, Essex County Golf and Country Club, Grosse Ile Country Club, Island Country Club, Lochmoor Club, Meadowbrook Country Club, Oakland Hills Country Club, Plum Hollow Golf Club, Port Huron Golf and Country Club, Redford Country Club, Red Run Golf Club, Riverview Golf Club, St. Clair River Country Club, Sarnia Golf Club and Washtenaw Golf Club.



RIVER

feet in depth, and almost a mile in width, its absolute safety may be appreciated by observing the fleet of frail canoes in the the Gold Cup Speed Boat Contests. Here Miss America, winner of the Harmsworth Trophy, at Cowes, England, covered one mile in 45.6 seconds.



AEROPLANE VIEW—BELLE ISLE

Belle Isle—Known at one time as Mah-Nah-be-zee, meaning "The Swan," was later called Isle Ste. Claire and Isle Au Cocohns, meaning Hog Island. Contains 707 acres. Has a 5-mile shore drive.



Photos Copyrighted by Detroit Publishing Co.

THE AMERICAN ENTRANCE TO TUBE

BEAUTIFUL MICHIGAN CENTRAL TERMINAL STATION

This railroad tube under the Detroit River is 2.6 miles in length, including its approaches. It consists of two steel and concrete tubes 21½ feet in diameter. The Detroit approach is the Michigan Central Station.

The American and Canadian entrances of the tube, together with the terminals, cost in the neighborhood of \$18,000,000.

A Century of Peace

By Guy W. Bilsland.

Three thousand miles of border line—two nations
side by side;
Each strong in common motherhood and Anglo-
Saxon pride;
Yet each the haven and the home for all of foreign
birth,
And each their final fusion-point—the melting-pot
of earth!

Three thousand miles of border line—nor fort for
armed host
On all this frontier neighbor-ground, from east to
western coast;
A spectacle to conjure with—a thought to stir the
blood!
A living proof to all the world of faith in brother-
hood!

Three thousand miles of border line—nor has a
century
Seen aught along this common course but peace
and harmony.

O nations bound in brotherhood! O faith in fel-
low-man!

What better way on earth to dwell, than this
God-given plan?

Three thousand miles of border
line!

One hundred years of peace!
In all the page of history,
What parallel to this?
God speed that surely dawning
day,
That coming hour divine,
When ALL the nations of the
earth
Shall boast such border line!

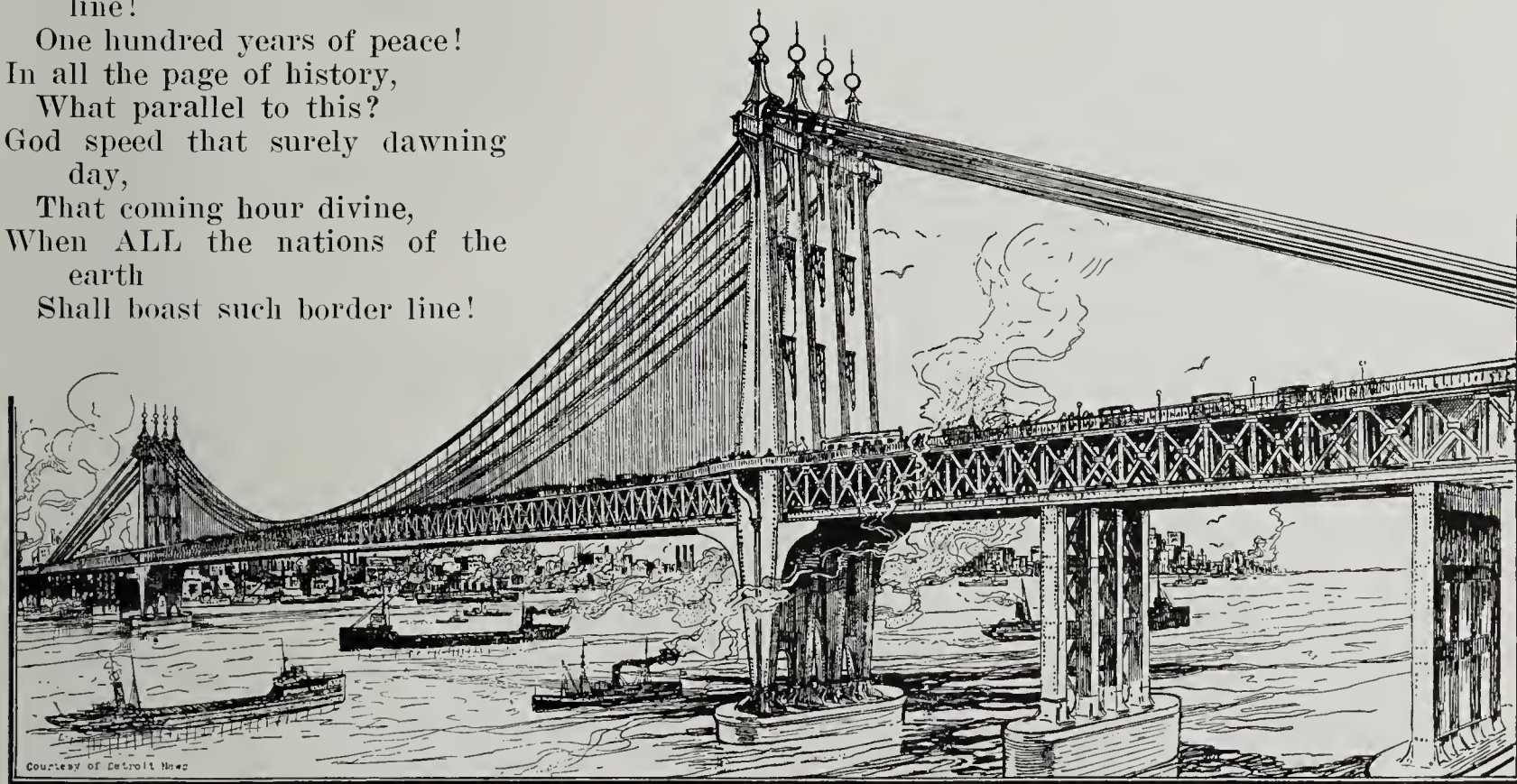
Detroit-Windsor International Bridge

THIS international bridge at a cost of \$30,000,000 will link two divisions of one continent and is expected to be an existing fact in 1926. The bridge will be of the suspension type, closely resembling the Williamsburg bridge of New York. It will span the river at a point where the channel is narrowest, and will be 1,805 feet long, 110 feet above the water at the highest point.

This bridge will have two roadways, each twenty-eight feet wide, two seven-foot sidewalks and two trolley tracks.

The railway deck is planned to have four railroad tracks, with the approaches on one and one-half per cent grades, and connect with the Essex Terminal Railway in Windsor, thus affording access to the Grand Trunk, Pere Marquette and Canadian Pacific Railways; and, on the American side with all the railways entering Detroit. For the handling of railroad traffic it is proposed to use 120-ton electric locomotives,—power to be furnished by the hydro-electric interests in Canada from the Niagara Falls plant.

It is estimated that the gross earnings for the first year will be 10 per cent on the cost of construction, with a steady increase of percentage thereafter.



PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE



Detroit News

The Detroit News was founded by James Edmund Scripps, August 23, 1873. It is the largest, finest and most modernly equipped newspaper plant in the world, occupying an entire square block. Its fame has traveled across the four seas and thousands of people are escorted through its departments annually.

Publishers have come here from foreign countries to study the details of the plant which operates a gigantic battery of Webb presses, each 200 feet long, having a capacity of 540,000 sixteen page papers printed, cut, folded, counted and delivered to the mailing room every hour.

Visitors from every continent and from thirty foreign countries have been shown through this institution. The building is of beautiful architecture with impressive exterior decorations, while the main lobby is of extraordinary refinement and beauty.

Detroit's first newspaper, called the Detroit Gazette, was issued in 1817.

An Interesting City

Detroit, today, is recognized as one of the interesting cities of North America to visit, and no delegation from foreign governments would think of visiting the United States without making Detroit the principal city on their tour.

Detroit is destined to become a city of two million. Geographically we are well located.

Organized capital is not going to overlook this significant fact.

Our manufacturing industries have become great quantity producers; they have set out to establish a system of ultra efficiency.

The business man that is looking the world over for a place to settle down can find no better place than DYNAMIC DETROIT.

Museum of Art

The Detroit Museum of Art is occupying the original building erected in 1886, but a magnificent new building to house its important collections is contemplated. Its collections comprise an Egyptian Exhibit containing thousands



MUSEUM OF ART

of objects, a department of Classical Art, the James E. Scripps collection of paintings by XV, XVI, and XVII century artists, a collection of modern paintings, the George G. Booth loan collection of small bronzes, wood carvings, porcelain, metal work, and other present-day handicraft, a Colonial Room with fine examples of furniture. Sheffield plate, pewter, and the Mrs. Arthur W. Soper collection of Staffordshire china, which is one of the three most important collections in America; and the Frederic Stearns oriental collection of small objects of art from the near and Far East. The Museum is open to the public, free, week days from nine to five o'clock, Sundays, from two to six o'clock.



HENRY FORD HOSPITAL

Located at West Grand Boulevard and Hamilton Boulevard. Was taken over by the Government during the war, and was U. S. General Hospital No. 36. One of the finest hospitals in the country. Thousands of soldiers were cared for.

Detroit's New Library

A white marble structure 210 feet square, of the modern renaissance style of architecture, occupies a square block in a fine residential part of the city which is destined to become the Art Center of Detroit.

This building cost \$3,076,000.

Prominent artists produced the interior decorations. Of these may be mentioned the stained glass windows; a mosaic ceiling of Pewabic pottery in the loggia, a frieze of Pewabic around the fireplace in the children's room; mural paintings in the delivery hall and grand stairway by Gari Melchers and Edwin Blashfield.

Besides the Main Library and the downtown annex there are 15 branches, 37 sub-branches and deposit libraries, and the Burton Historical Collection.

Educational System

The Board of Education is a state corporation, with holdings valued at \$30,782,477.35.

Detroit's educational system is one of the most progressive in the country. There are one hundred and eighty public school buildings, including ten high schools and four junior high schools. Three college units are already operated and include a medical school, a normal school and a junior college.

Cass Technical High School is the finest of its kind in the United States. The city spends approximately \$21,000,000 a year to maintain and operate its schools. In addition to the public schools there are 75 parochial schools and numerous private institutions.



DETROIT PUBLIC LIBRARY



HOTEL STATLER



HOTEL TULLER



HOTEL CADILLAC



HOTEL FORT SHELBY



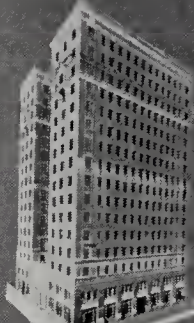
HOTELS MADISON AND LENOX



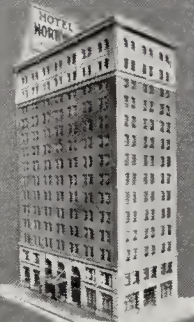
HOTEL CHARLEVOIX



HOTEL STEVENSON



HOTEL WOLVERINE



HOTEL NORTON



HOTEL BOROWOOD



HOTEL GRISWOLD



HOTEL STE. CLAIRE



ADDISON HOTEL



HOTEL IROQUOIS



HOTEL MORRIS



BURNS HOTEL



HOTEL MONTCALM



HOTEL LINCOLN



TUXEDO HOTEL



HENRY CLAY HOTEL



SPA STAG HOTEL



LIBRARY PARK HOTEL



HOTEL NORMANDIE

Hotels of Detroit

This city is noted for its many magnificent hotels, and it is estimated that there is an investment of almost \$55,000,000 in hotel property in Detroit.

In addition to those shown on opposite page, Detroit has 170 hotels and is better provided with such accommodations than any city of its size in the country.

It is the established rule of the hotels to maintain a fair rate and not increase the prices during the tourist season.

Hotel Addison—Woodward and Charlotte Ave. Cadillac 790. Rates \$2.50 up. C. G. McGrath, Manager.

Hotel Charlevoix—Park and Elizabeth. Cherry 1080. Rates \$1.50 up. H. J. Keenan, Manager.

Hotel Cadillac — Washington Blvd. and Michigan. Main 5260. Rates \$2.00 up. C. C. Schantz, Manager.

Hotel Fort Shelby—First and Lafayette. Cherry 7100. Rates \$2.00 up. Frymire & Lerchen, Managers.

Hotel Griswold—Grand River and Griswold. Cherry 70. Rates \$1.50 up. W. B. Mulholland, Manager.

Hotel Henry Clay—Center St. Cherry 3475. Rates \$2.50 up. F. Ellsworth, Manager.

Hotel Iroquois—71 W. Columbia. Cadillac 3771. Rates \$1.50 up. T. L. Egan, Manager.

Hotel Library Park—1218 Library. Cadillac 80. Rates \$1.50 up. A. E. Hamilton, Manager.

Hotel Lincoln—E. Grand River and Center. Cadillac 6943. Rates \$1.50 up. H. W. Cooper, Manager.

Madison-Lenox—Madison Ave. Cherry 4520. Rates \$1.50 up. E. H. Piper, Manager.

Montcalm Hotel—127 W. Montcalm. Cherry 3040. Rates \$1.00 up. Geo. C. Brittain, Manager.

Hotel Normandie—27 Congress. Cherry 90. Rates \$1.25 up. R. C. Pinkerton, Manager.

Hotel Norton—Griswold and Jefferson. Cherry 7000. Rates \$2.00 up. Ray C. Norton, Manager.

Hotel Statler—Washington Blvd. and Park. Cherry 4960. Rates \$3.00 up. H. Wm. Klare, Manager.

Hotel Stevenson — 46 Davenport. Glendale 5480. Rates \$2.00 up. Chas. H. Stevenson, Manager.

Hotel Ste. Claire—Monroe and Randolph. Cherry 95. Rates \$1.50 up. Blake & March, Proprietors.

Hotel Tuller—Park and Adams. Cherry 5200. Rates \$2.50 up. A. McKendrick, Manager.

Frontenac Hotel—42 Monroe. Cherry 1066. Rates \$1.50 up. Frontenac Hotel Co., Managers.

Hotel Wolverine—Elizabeth near Woodward. Cherry 7122. Rates \$2.50 up. W. B. Clark, Manager.

Hotel Morris—124 W. Montcalm. Main 8181. Rates \$2.00 up. S. E. Andrus, Manager.

Hotel Burns—101 Cadillac Square. Cadillac 6510. Rates \$1.50 up. J. Martin, Manager.

Hotel Elms—Ledyard, west of Cass. Main 5273. Rates \$1.25 up. W. A. Thorpe, Proprietor.

Hotel Victory—301 E. Jefferson. Cherry 872. Rates \$1.00 up. Edward Horsman, Proprietor.

Hotel Monroe—62 Henry. Cadillac 5784. Rates \$1.50 up. W. G. Reid, Manager.

Hotel Morgan—Cass and Bagley. Main 5417. Rates \$1.00 up. F. T. Merrill, Manager.

Hotel Franklin—Bates and Larned. Cherry 101. Rates \$1.50 up. R. W. James, Manager.

Hotel Sanders—2203 Cass Ave. Cadillac 7365. Rates \$2.00 up. J. Neuman, Manager.

New Spa Stag (formerly Oriental)—1246 Library. Cherry 76. Turkish Baths, Swedish Massage, Physical Culture, Swimming Pool and Showers. Rates \$1.50 up. J. Chiera, Manager.



Campus Martius Intersection—Michigan—Monroe—Woodward Avenues

Steam-boat Fares and Schedules

River riding is one of the summer pastimes at Detroit, the finest fleet of excursion steamers on fresh water in the world, are here; hours and hours, up and down the river, just enjoying life, at a cost that is not much greater than riding in a street car in your own city.

DETROIT TO	One Day			Route	Steamers Leave	
	One Way	Excur- sion	Unlimited Round Trip			
Port Huron.....	\$1.00	.....	\$2.00	White Star Line	9:15 a. m.	2:30 p. m.
Sarnia, Ont.....	1.00	.....	2.00	White Star Line	9:15 a. m.	2:30 p. m.
Tashmoo Park.....	.70	\$0.80	1.15	White Star Line	9:15 a. m.	2:30 p. m.
St. Clair Flats(Venice of America)	.70	.80	1.15	White Star Line	9:15 a. m.	2:30 p. m.
Algonac.....	.70	.90	1.25	White Star Line	9:15 a. m.	2:30 p. m.
Pt. Lambton, Ont.....	.75	.....	1.25	White Star Line	9:15 a. m.	2:30 p. m.
Marine City.....	.75	.....	1.30	White Star Line	9:15 a. m.	2:30 p. m.
St. Clair.....	.80	.....	1.40	White Star Line	9:15 a. m.	2:30 p. m.
Toledo, Ohio.....	1.00	1.25	1.40	White Star Line	9:00 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Sugar Island.....	.40	.50	.....	White Star Line	9:00 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Put-In-Bay.....	.75	.80	1.50	Ashley & Dustin	9:00 a. m.	
Sandusky.....	1.00	2.00	3.00	Ashley & Dustin	9:00 a. m.	
Windsor, Ont.....	.05	.....	.....	{ Detroit & Windsor Ferry } Co.	Every 10 minutes	
Belle Isle.....	.....	.....	.20		Every 20 minutes	
*Bob-Lo .....	.....	.50	.....		8:45 a. m.	3:00 p. m.
Cleveland, Ohio.....	3.60	.....	6.50	D.&C. Nav. Co.	11:00 p. m.	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	6.00	.....	11.50	D.&C. Nav. Co.	5:30 p. m.	
*Week days, 50 cents round trip. Sundays, 60 cents. Holidays, 75 cents round trip.						

Moonlights and lake rides, 60 cents. Holidays, 75 cents.

The Northern Navigation Co. has three boats making trips from Detroit to Duluth and return, a seven-day outing. Boats leave Detroit every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10:30 p. m. Fare for round trip, including meals and berth, \$67.00.

Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Co. Party Fares

Special rates made to convention and tourist parties in excess of 25 persons.

DETROIT, CLEVELAND, BUFFALO	One Way	Round Trip
25 to 50 to Cleveland.....	\$3.30.....	\$ 6.00
25 to 50 to Buffalo.....	5.75.....	11.00
50 to 200 to Cleveland.....	3.00.....	5.75
50 to 200 to Buffalo.....	5.50.....	10.75
200 or more to Cleveland.....	3.00.....	5.50
200 or more to Buffalo.....	5.50.....	10.50

These rates interchangeable from Cleveland and Buffalo to Detroit.



THE GENERAL MOTORS BUILDING

The largest office building of its kind in the world; total floor area is thirty acres

General Motors Building

The General Motors Building on West Grand Boulevard near Woodward Avenue, is the largest office building of its kind in the world. Located in the capital of Motordom, as Detroit has been called it is a four column monument to the newest and most revolutionizing of industries. This structure is a confident expression of the faith of its builders in the future of the automotive industry, and of Detroit. It cost \$18,000,000.

This building has a street frontage of 504 feet and depth of 322 feet. The total floor area is 30 acres. This building contains 1,750 offices and houses approximately 6,000 workers. The corridors approximate four miles and on the main floor 60,000 square feet has been set aside for show room space. An auditorium provides seat-

ing capacity for 1,500 people and is equipped with a stage and other necessary appurtenances. The building contains several large lobby shops, the usual telegraph and telephone stations, a brokerage office, railway ticket office and so forth. A Research Laboratory, which occupies the south wing, is operated along mechanical, electrical and chemical engineering lines.

The United States government records give Elwood Haynes credit for being the inventor of the first practical automobile. This first car was built by Elmer and Edgar Apperson at their shop in Kokomo, Ind. Thus giving these boys the credit for establishing the first automobile factory in the United States, which, in view of the present status of the industry, is a fact of no small importance.



Copyright 1921

Beautiful wooded park around which stately hotels and other buildings have been constructed. A breathing spot in the heart of Detroit, circuses were held here. The majestic

Beautiful Detroit

Where Life Is Worth Living. A City With a Soul.
 America's Most Beautiful City. A City of Art and Literature.
 A City of Homes. A City Rich In History.
 A City of Modern Ideas.

DETROIT IS AN IDEAL TO HOLD C

A Few Facts About

Detroit is the most popular convention city in America.
 Detroit is the fourth city in population in the United States.

Detroit is best governed city in America.

Detroit is an ideal summer resort.

Detroit is the automobile capital of the world.

Detroit is leader in athletics and water sports.

Detroit is freest from labor disputes and industrial strife.

Detroit has steamships sailing everywhere on Great Lakes.

Detroit River steamship rides all day for 20 cents.

Detroit offers 50 different delightful lake trips.

Detroit has large percentage of home owners.

A boat sails by Detroit every three minutes in season.

City taxes, \$21.60 per thousand.

Detroit has an area of 81 square miles.

Street railway carries half billion passengers annually.

Detroit has 14 State Banks, 3 National Banks, and 6 Trust Companies—15 parent, 150 branch, 1 Federal reserve. The aggregate resources of the banking institutions are \$628,920,000.

The total capital, surplus and undivided profits of the banks aggregate \$54,000,000.

Bank Clearings, 1920, \$6,104,324,000.00.

Commercial Deposits, \$210,659,000.00.

Savings Deposits, 1920, \$230,585,000.00.

Detroit has over 16 miles of river frontage.

Detroit's increase in population since 1900 is 300%.

Detroit has 180 public and 75 private schools.

Public school teachers, 4,332. With 272,789 children of school age.

Educational 1921-1922 appropriation approximately \$20,689,175.00.

Detroit's assessed valuation, \$1,353,374,720.00.

Fourth in population in U. S. (U. S. selective draft est.)

Value of Building Operations in 1920, \$77,737,165.00.

Detroit is 576 feet above sea level.

Hotel investments aggregate \$55,000,000.00.

One Main Library—one Library Annex.

Library stations, 40. Branches, 17.

Annual appropriations, fire department, \$4,454,700.00.

Annual appropriation, police department, \$5,578,542.00.

Theatres, 4. Moving picture houses, 161. Amusement houses, 42.



the business district or Dynamic Detroit. This attractive flowered green is called GRAND CIRCUS PARK—in early days Detroit River is a few minutes' walk from this point.

L CITY IN WHICH NVENTIONS

Dynamic Detroit

A City of Industry.	A City Thoroughly American
A City of Activity.	A City of Contented Labor.
A City of Accomplishment.	A City of Generous Capital.
A City of Unlimited Power.	

t Dynamic Detroit

One Symphony Concert Hall
 Street car mileage, 473. Miles of paved streets, 750.
 City Hospitals, 20. Churches (all denominations), 319.
 Value manufacturing products, about \$4,666,000.00 daily.
 Has 13 Foreign Consular Service Bureaus.
 Internal Revenue receipts, approx., \$304,000,000.
 Postal Savings, 1920, \$4,142,911.00.
 Exports valued, \$356,209,235.00.
 Tonnage, Detroit River, 80,410,082.
 In 1920, 18,320 vessels sailed Detroit River.
 Value of tonnage carried, \$1,135,390,357.00
 Material used of manufactured products, \$1,500,000,000.
 Total salaries and wages paid employes per day, \$1,633,358.
 Jobbers do \$80,000,000.00 of business annually.
 Manufacturing capital employed, \$540,000,000.00.
 Average wage, skilled workers, \$6.26 per day.
 Population, 1910, 465,766. Population, 1921, 1,103,325.
 Owns its own water works system and electric light plant, total valuation of \$23,520,068.00.
 Detroit has 49 public parks. Acreage, 1,267; value, \$32,160,950.00.

Belle Isle is considered the most beautiful island park in the world. 707 acres.

Finest fleet of excursion steamers in the world hail from Detroit.

During 1920 Detroit produced approximately 1,250,000 automobiles; market value, \$1,100,000,000.00. Motor trucks, 102,000; value, \$123,000,000.00.

In fifteen years city advanced from sixteenth to third industrially.

Detroit has about 3,300 manufacturing plants, 31 automobile manufacturing plants and 165 automobile accessory plants.

Detroit has the largest and best-equipped newspaper plant in the world.

65% of the automobiles of the United States are manufactured in Detroit and vicinity.

Detroit is the third city in money orders issued and received.

Detroit ranks fourth in postal savings.

Detroit has the only marine mail service in the world.

Detroit's population in 1935, 2,000,000,

Detroit stands fourth among the seven largest cities as to death rate.

Cooling lakes keep temperature moderate during hot summer months.

There are 5,173 inland lakes, 207 over a mile square, in Michigan, ten of them within an hour's ride of Detroit.



1. Mail boat on Detroit River.
2. Small boat with postman approaching steamer.

3. Throwing a line aboard steamer.
4. Delivery of mail.

Photos Copyrighted by Detroit Publishing Co.

Marine Post Office

The only Marine Post Office in the world is located at Detroit. Here is an interesting sight to see the United States Mail Boat receiving and delivering mail from the stream of immense freighters which are constantly passing. Mail received and distributed by this Marine Post Office equals the amount that would be handled in a city of 50,000.

In one season the Detroit Marine Post Office delivers a total of 1,250,000 pieces of mail to 18,320 ships which passed through the Detroit River. An average of ninety-five bulk and package freighters passes through the Detroit River each day, and each vessel receives an average of fifty pieces and forwards the same amount through the local office.

Freight Traffic of Detroit River

The freight traffic of the Detroit River is marvelous. During one season 37,852 vessels sailed before Detroit, carrying a total tonnage of approximately one hundred million, valued at more than a billion and a quarter dollars, a greater volume than moves from New York, London, Hong Kong and Liverpool combined.

The matter of location has been a factor of highest value to Detroit in all periods of its commercial and industrial activity, as it is on the Detroit River, or Strait, which is unique among the waterways of the world. The harbor of Detroit, while not landlocked, is so protected that the severest storms scarcely disturb a vessel at its mooring, making shipping and pleasure boats safe.



Steamships

Upon its placid bosom, floats the finest fleet of passenger steamers on fresh water in the world. Detroiters, as well as myriads of visitors, take advantage of the delights of river riding and, according to government reports, in the neighborhood of 13,000,000 passengers are handled annually. Accidents and disasters are unknown on these waters. Fleets of frail canoes and row boats on every hand are testifying to the safety and popularity of the river.



RIVER RIDING

Canada

A fleet of ferry boats ply between Detroit and the pretty little Canadian city of Windsor, Ontario.

Canada has always been a Mecca for visitors who are desirous of taking a trip "abroad" and mailing back the irresistible post card. A geographical fact, which upon first impression might invite contradiction, is found in the statement that at Detroit, Canada is south of the United States.

The Detroit River

Regardless of the fact that this majestic river, with its great width and depth, carries the tremendous volume of water from the Northern Great Lakes to Lake Erie, boat riding on its surface is as safe as a mill pond. This is due to the fact that there are no changing tides, no floods, as the Detroit River remains at about the same level.

At the foot of Woodward Avenue the Detroit River is 763 meters or 2,503 feet wide and forty-six and a half feet deep at the deepest point. The current flows at approximately one and one-half miles per hour.



LEVIATHANS OF THE LAKES

BELLE ISLE & SCENES



Photos Copyrighted by Detroit Publishing Co.

Thousands of Detroiters and Visitors During the Summer Months Seek the Delights Afforded by Belle Isle

This beautiful Island Park contains 707 acres and was bought by the city for two hundred thousand dollars, in 1879. Its present valuation is given as \$16,200,000. The city for maintenance and improvements has spent four and a half million dollars, principally for driveways and canals.

This park is reached by a fleet of boats leaving the foot of Woodward Avenue every few minutes during the summer season at a round trip fare of 20 cents. In addition to the boat route, one may drive out Jef-

ferson Avenue east to Belle Isle bridge, or take a street car to the bridge where auto busses run to the Island, fare one way five cents.

Its aquarium with fish from all parts of the world is most interesting. The fifteen acre zoological garden contains many species of animals. Sports of all kinds are provided for. A five and a half mile automobile shore drive, canals with myriads of canoes and boats, an excellent public bathing beach and many other features await the visitor to this Island Park.



DAILY TRIPS ON DETROIT RIVER

Good Roads and Lakes for Tourists

DETROIT is the gateway to which lead thousands of miles of the nation's highways from the east, the west and the south. Some of the finest roads to be found anywhere extend from the city out into the state and take the tourist to fine summer resorts on the east and west shores of Michigan and at favorite inland lake points.

State Parks Affording Free Camp Sites

At convenient points along the fifteen thousand miles of good roads which traverse Michigan are located forty-one park sites ranging in area from three to three hundred acres; all are located on excellent bodies of water. Most of the parks are equipped with bath houses, pure drinking water, free camp places, toilets, tables, benches, fireplaces, paths and driveways. Practically everything is free. Principal East Michigan locations are as follows:

East Tawas.....	Trunk Line Highway No. 10
Harrisville.....	Trunk Line Highway No. 72
Onaway.....	Trunk Line Highway No. 95
Cheboygan.....	8 acre grove on edge of city
Indian River.....	Trunk Line Highway No. 18
Otsego Lake.....	Trunk Line Highway No. 18
Gladwin.....	Trunk Line Highway No. 18
Wilson.....	Trunk Line Highway No. 14

Michillimackinac State Park, Mackinaw City. Terminus for all North and South Dixie Highways.

The Trolley Way to Summer Resorts Around Detroit

The interurban lines of the Detroit United Railway afford interesting and enjoyable trips to



RECREATION BUILDING

points within a radius of 75 miles of Detroit. These lines offer a great variety of outings, ranging from three hours to a whole day for a round trip, carrying one to charming lake districts; through woods and hills, adjacent to Detroit. Picturesque scenes constantly delight the eye. Located along the interurban lines are many resorts where boating, bathing, fishing, dancing, and other amusements may be enjoyed.

The General Passenger Department of the Detroit United Railway will give full information concerning available cottages, boarding places, and hotels situated on the many lakes and rivers near Detroit.

To Mt. Clemens, half hourly service on the Main Line and hourly on Shore Line along the banks of the Detroit River and Lake St. Clair.

Limited trains every two hours to Toledo and Cleveland, where connection is made with trolley lines to points in Ohio and Indiana. Monroe Piers resort is passed en route.

Then there is a line to Ann Arbor, the home of the great University of Michigan, and on to Jackson, Battle Creek and Kalamazoo, where connection is made for Grand Rapids, Grand Haven,

Muskegon and Chicago. Limited trains every two hours.

Every two hours, limited trains leave Detroit for Port Huron, Orion, Flint, Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor, Jackson, Monroe and Toledo; also express service every two hours between Detroit, Monroe and Toledo, and between Detroit, Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor, in addition to frequent local service on all lines.

Beautiful Lake Orion resort can be reached by trolley line, half hourly service. Also by limited cars en route to Flint, Saginaw and Bay City.

There are a large number of extensive lakes within an hour's ride of Detroit, where one may enjoy sylvan recreation.

An interesting hour may be spent on one of Detroit's interurbans going to the rapidly growing little city of Pontiac. On the way may be seen many pretentious country homes owned by Detroit's wealthy citizens.

For a map of this system, write the General Passenger Department, Interurban Building, Detroit.

Honeymoons in Detroit



Within the last few years, Detroit has received a particular distinction as becoming a popular place for bridal couples to visit. The palatial steamships of the Great Lakes and the many attractive features of Detroit, have greatly pleased the newlyweds, and ever after they become annual visitors to the city.

Shopping For Ladies

Detroit's exclusive shopping facilities are so well and favorably known that visitors frequently defer their purchases until reaching this city. Detroit is second to none in its facilities for shopping. The large department stores of Detroit offer same advantages as those of Chicago and New York.



SHORT TRIP PLEASURE BOATS

Palatial steamers which ply between Detroit and Bois Blanc (Bob Lo), Detroit and Belle Isle and Detroit and Windsor, Canada. Every evening during the summer season these beautiful boats carry moonlight excursions up and down the river to Lake St. Clair and Lake Erie. The music provided is excellent and the floors kept in perfect condition for dancing. These steamers carry from 1500 to 3500 passengers.





STEAMER "CITY OF DETROIT III" OF THE D. & C. NAVIGATION CO.

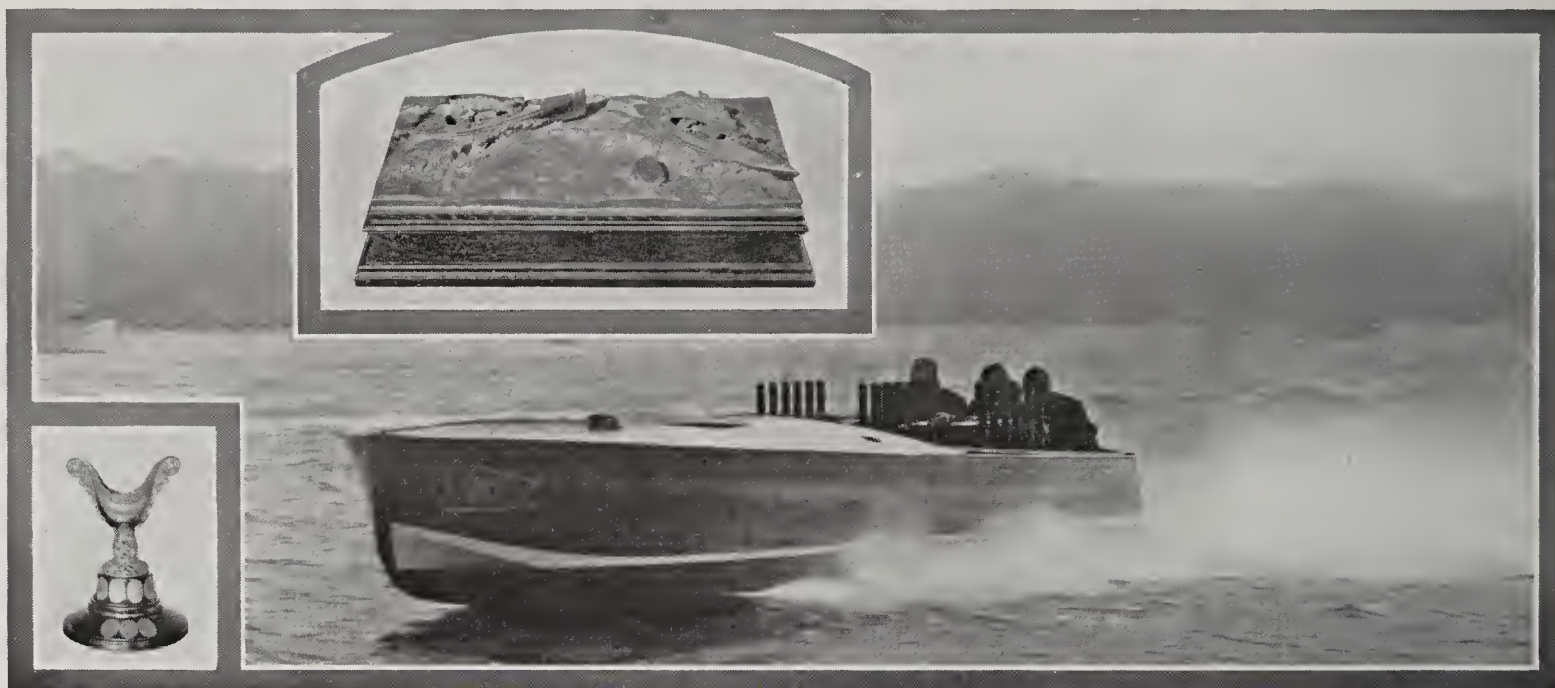
One of the largest and finest side-wheel steamers in the world, operating daily service between Detroit and Buffalo in conjunction with steamer "City of Cleveland III." Distinctive features of this steamer—all staterooms supplied with hot and cold running water—telephones—parlors with private verandas—imported orchestration—dining room on main deck—fountain with running water—pipe organ—wireless telegraphy

The Visitor to Detroit is assured a delightful trip, cool and invigorating, on the most magnificent line of fresh water steamers in the world. They may step into Detroit free from dust, and enchanted beyond description.



STEAMER "HAMONIC" OF THE NORTHERN NAVIGATION CO.

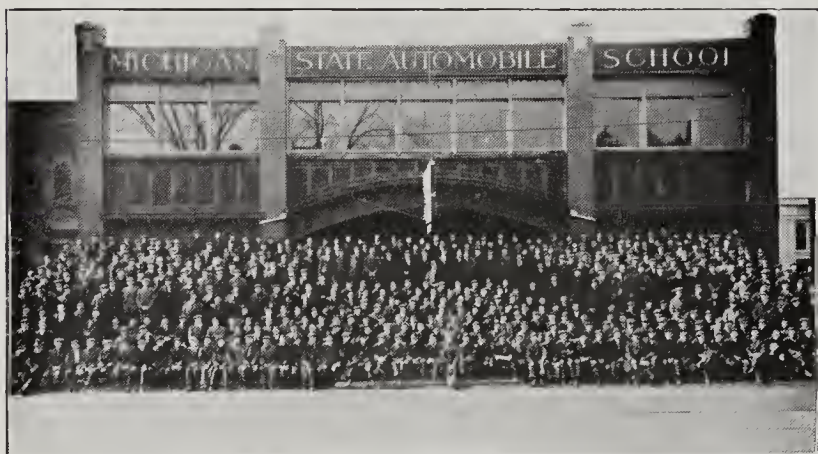
"Fresh" Water Sea Voyages is the name given these six-day cruises to the North Country on the big lake fleet, comprising the "Noronic," "Huron" and "Hamonic." Leaving Detroit for Sarnia, the "Soo," Fort William, Port Arthur and Duluth, they include side trips to Kakabeka Falls at Port Arthur



The Gold Cup Regatta

The Gold Cup Regatta has become an annual event in Detroit and is usually held the last week of August, attended by motor boat and yacht enthusiasts from all over the world.

Gar Wood, the well-known sportsman and manufacturer, holder of the World's Motor-boat championship and the Harmsworth Trophy, as well as a North American championship and famous Gold Cup, won the former with the speed-boat Miss America in England, last year.



Michigan State Auto School

It is but natural that Detroit, the automobile center of the world, should furnish the best facilities for education along automotive lines.

This picture shows 600 students, one of the classes at the Michigan State Auto School, 3729 Woodward Avenue. This School gives training in complete automobile and tractor work, advanced automotive electricity, including armature winding, for garage men, oxy-acetylene brazing, welding, and cutting, tire repairing, and battery service.

Visitors are welcome at the school at any time.

The Automobile

IN 1900 the first automobile was built in Detroit, for sale by the Olds Motor Co.

Between 1892 and 1898, work of perfecting the automobile for use was undertaken by Henry Ford and Charles B. King. A company was organized in 1898 by William C. Maybury, who obtained the financial backing of William H. Murphy, Lem W. Bowen, A. E. F. White and Clarence A. Black.

There is no more interesting industry today than the manufacture of automobiles, and nowhere in the world does the visitor have greater opportunity of observing the great progress made in the production of automobiles than in the city of Detroit.

Thirty-one automobile and motor truck manufacturing concerns WELCOME VISITORS from the outside world, and are always glad to have them inspect the plants that produce automobiles for every country on the globe.

The visitor will be interested in knowing the names of some of the automobiles manufactured in Detroit, and will probably find among them his favorite car. The Cadillac, Columbia, Chalmers, Detroit Electric, Dodge Bros., Ford, Hupp, Hudson, Essex, King, Liberty, Maxwell, Nelson, Packard, Paige-Detroit, Saxon, Scripps-Booth, Studebaker and Lincoln.

It is estimated that Detroit and cities within a radius of 75 miles produce 65% of the automobiles manufactured in America.



HENRY FORD



HIS FIRST FACTORY

Early History of the Ford Car and Its Development

A SMALL brick shed in the rear of his home was fitted into a workshop, and there Henry Ford devoted his spare time to creating his first gas car. The descendant of that first Ford car is now being manufactured at the rate of one million and a quarter per annum, or a car every eighteen and one-half seconds.

New features and methods have been introduced in the manufacture of this automobile, which have become world-known. Quantity production, for instance, has had a revolutionizing influence on industry. The sociological conditions and scientific research as applied to industry, have created wide-spread interest.

To a considerable extent the material entering into recent models, is brought from Ford-owned mines and timber forests of Michigan.

The erection by the Ford Motor Company of the huge blast furnace at River Rouge, in the western part of the city, has inspired the prediction that this section will become the industrial center of Detroit. In consequence of manufacturing activity along the River Rouge, the government is conducting extensive dredging work in this stream from where it empties into the Detroit River.

Should the Lakes-to-the-Sea project become operative, ships from foreign lands may load their cargoes in Detroit harbor.



FORD MOTOR COMPANY

This great plant turns out a complete motor car every eighteen and one-half seconds, and in conjunction with its branch factories, has a record of making 3,866 cars in one day of eight hours. Between 40,000 and 50,000 people are regularly employed in this plant.

Industrial Detroit

Detroit is already the center of the combustion engine industry and is due to lead the world in the advancement of the commercial airplane industry. In Detroit is manufactured every single item that goes into the construction of a plane. Manufacturers have learned the lesson of quantity production and know how to manufacture economically, and they have the combined advantages of land and water.

Adding Machines

With the largest adding machine factory in the world, numerous machine tool plants, a leader in the making of gas engines, it is in all a remarkable city, where business is always good. The wholesale and jobbing interests also play an important part in the business life of this city of dynamic activity.

Detroit is not only noted for the extent and variety of its products, but is equally noted for its superiority in certain specialties.

In addition to the manufacture of stoves, furniture, etc., it has excelled in other lines.

Pharmaceutics

The pharmaceutical manufacture and the wholesale drug trade in Detroit, both go back in their roots to two drug stores established by leading physicians previous to 1850; but the manufacture on an extensive scale commenced with a company incorporated in 1867. The same company, with some changes of name, now has the largest and most complete pharmaceutical establishment in the world, and, with the aid of other concerns of lesser magnitude, puts Detroit far ahead of any other city in the United States in that line. Besides medicinal remedies and applications, the city makes half the capsules put up in the country, and it stands third in another important druggists' supply, the manufacture of perfumery.

The largest exclusively varnish manufactory in the country represents the growth of a business established in 1858 by a company which has retained the same name ever since. While this is the largest single concern, the total manufacture of varnish in the city is about the same as in Philadelphia. No other city in the country even approaches the same output. In the kindred

manufacture of paints and oils Detroit is among the leading cities in the country, though not the first. This industry goes back in its beginnings over forty years. In its prosecution two of the largest paint plants in the country have grown up.

Soda Ash

A more recent branch of manufacture came about through a peculiar train of circumstances. A plate glass manufacturer near Pittsburgh thought the importers and the only manufacturers of soda ash in the country were charging him too much for that article. The discovery in this county of the purest salt in the country, in juxtaposition with limestone and an abundant supply of pure water, induced him to come here and experiment with soda ash on his own account. After some failures, success followed his efforts, and two immense plants were the result. Then the eastern manufacturers, finding that the newcomer was getting their western market, started another large plant still nearer the city. The present product of soda ash, caustic soda and some other alkaline products, with Portland cement manufactured from the refuse, places this industry third in the value of output of the specialized products in Detroit and vicinity.

Salt

The manufacture of salt is one of Michigan's chief industries. This was the first state west of New York to discover salt and commence its manufacture. Michigan salt ranks highest of any in the United States as a meat preserver.

River Rouge Plant of the Ford Motor Company

The Rouge blast furnace will be the greatest plant in the world, over-shadowing Krupp's in capacity of production and exceeding in area occupied, by several hundred acres. Treatment of steel by which two processes are eliminated has been evolved by Ford chemists. It is predicted that the location of Ford's blast furnace on the Rouge River has fixed this section as the future industrial center of Detroit. Ford interests own over 7,300 acres between Detroit River and the Village of Dearborn.



FACTORY WHERE FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCKS ARE MADE

One of Detroit's largest factories is that of the Federal Motor Truck Company, capitalized for \$1,000,000. Has assets of nearly \$5,000,000. Established in 1910, this company has produced and sold nearly \$100,000,000 worth of motor trucks. Five capacities of trucks from 1 to 6 tons and light and heavy duty road tractors are manufactured.



HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY

In these factories are built the Hudson Super-Six and the Essex



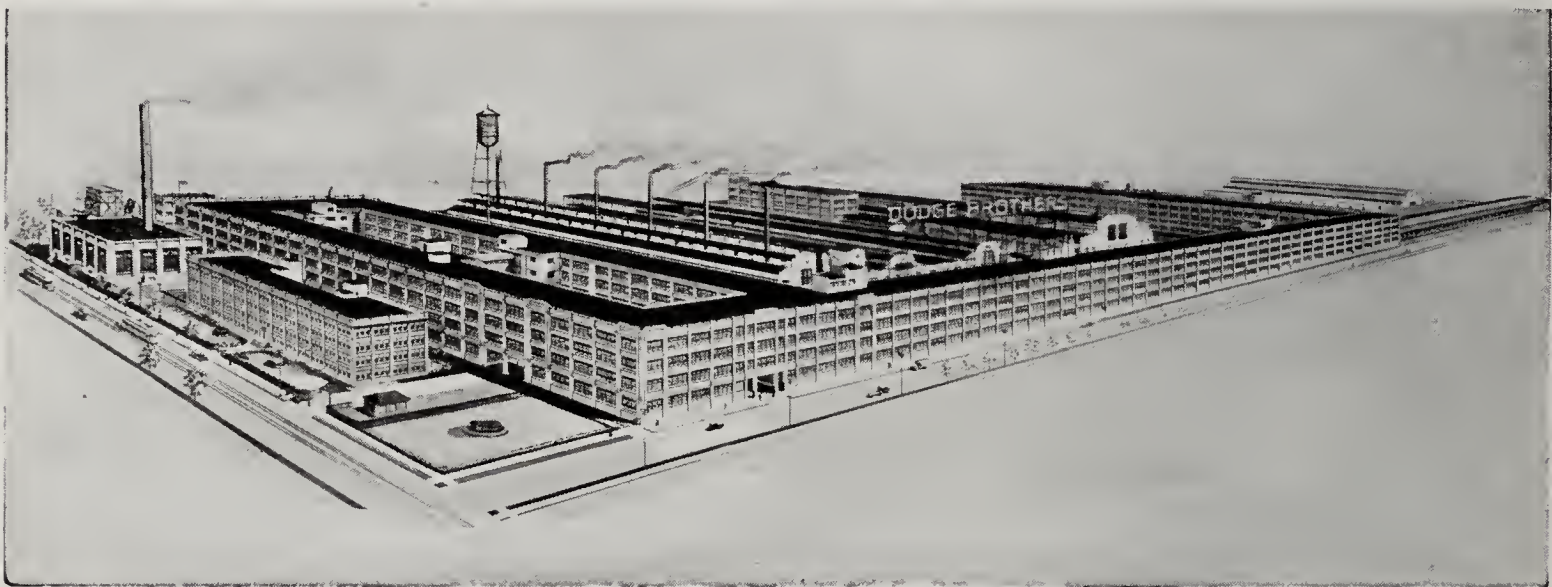
THE MORGAN & WRIGHT FACTORY

Of the United States Tire Company, "One of Michigan's Greatest Manufacturing Plants." Individualized Tires, "Royal Cord," "Nobby" Tread, "Usco" Tread, "Chain" Tread, "Plain" Tread



BERRY BROTHERS PLANT

Among the greatest producers of Varnishes in the country is the house of Berry Brothers, located at Detroit. Their establishment consists of factories at Detroit, San Francisco and Walkerville, Ont., and branch offices in all principal cities of the world. The combined storage capacity of their three factories is one and a half million gallons of varnish, and the market for their product is the whole world.



DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR COMPANY

The Dodge Brothers began manufacturing motor cars in December, 1914, with a plant that occupied twenty acres. It occupies over one hundred acres today. Production exceeds 500 cars a day.



PLANT OF THE SOLVAY PROCESS AND SEMET-SOLVAY COMPANIES

The Solvay Process Company, manufacturers of soda products of various kinds, is one of the largest and most important industries of this city. The Semet-Solvay Company operates 180 by-product coke ovens, which produce approximately 800,000 tons of coke per year, and a surplus of 10,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day. The development of this coke industry has caused an increase in the iron furnace business in Detroit. The Semet-Solvay Company produces large quantities of by-products.



VISITORS DELIGHT IN PLEASURE BOATING



Detroit River Scenes

Photos Copyrighted by Detroit Publishing Co.

Gateway to Michigan

Michigan with 1,600 miles of coast line and its 5,176 lakes offers many attractions and recreational features in hunting, boating, fishing, canoeing and camping, and Detroit is the gateway to this great country.

Center of a Great Area

Detroit is the center of a great area, with arteries of transportation to all points of the country, and the opening of the Great Lakes to the seas will bring from the West raw materials and minerals to this port as a logical and economic point of conversion and distribution.

Detroit in Heart of the Great Lakes





An Interesting Place for the "Kiddies"—The Zoo Occupies 15 Acres Located About the Center of the Island



Mount Clemens—The Bath City

It is but a fifty-minute trolley ride from the center of Detroit to the Rest and Health capital of America, Mount Clemens, "The Bath City."

Eleven Bath Houses

Mount Clemens has eleven bath houses, which are among the finest and best equipped in the world. All use the mineral water, which is pumped from deep wells. Expert attendants, both men and women, are in charge, and every bather is given a massage in the tub.



One of Dietsche's Sightseeing Autos

Hotels

Mount Clemens has many hotels, some of them ranking among the finest in the Middle West. There are also many moderate priced hotels, and the visitors may have accommodations as luxurious or as reasonable as purse and taste dictate. This resort appeals to all classes.

Fishing

Mount Clemens is a paradise for the fisherman. Lake St. Clair is only two miles from the city, and may be reached by a five-minute trolley ride. No commercial fishing is allowed in this lake, and perch, bass and pickerel are abundant and easily taken with hook and line.

Golf

The nine-hole golf course is considered one of the best to be found anywhere, and arrangements may be made by visitors for playing at any of the leading hotels.

A Restful and Quick Way to See Detroit

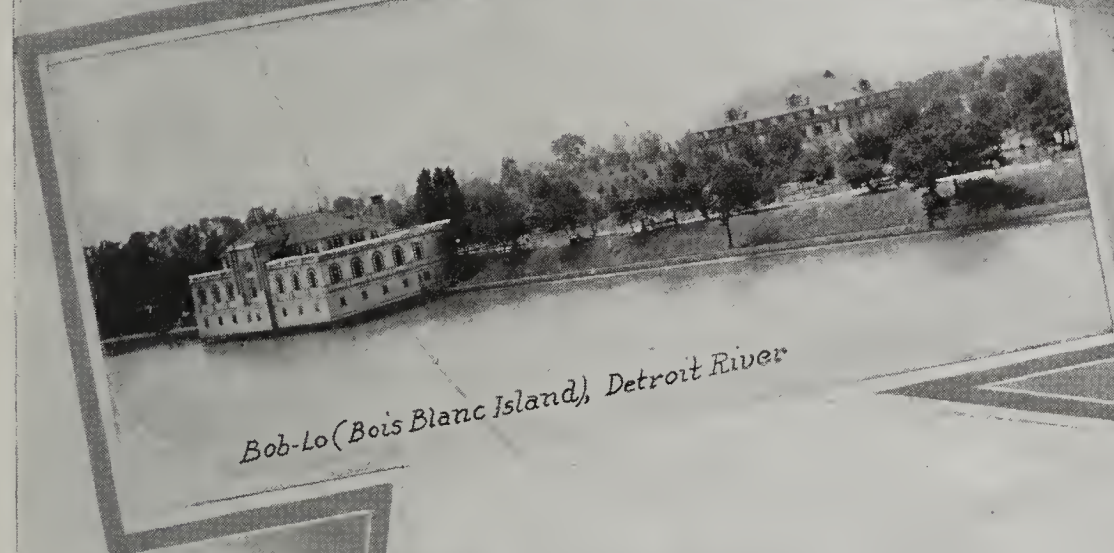
A number of companies run easy riding sightseeing cars which take visitors on a tour of all the leading points of interest in the city. This affords an opportunity to see the great industrial plants, the notable buildings, and to enjoy a cool delightful shore drive around Belle Isle Park.



Steamer Columbia, Govt. Capacity 4000 Passengers



Landing at Bob-Lo



Bob-Lo (Bois Blanc Island), Detroit River



Bathing Beach, Bob-Lo (Bois Blanc Island) Detroit River

STEAMERS OF THE DETROIT, BELLE ISLE AND WINDSOR FERRY CO.
On the Belle Isle Route visitors may ride all day on one of these palatial steamers for twenty cents



Motor Trucks

The commercial vehicle, like its twin sister, the pleasure car, seems to have selected Detroit and immediate vicinity as its home, and as a consequence Detroit's production of motor trucks was one of the great features of America's response during the war. The principal truck manufacturing concerns in Detroit are: Acason, All Power, The Commercial, Dominion, Detroit,

Detroit, Dodge, Denby, Hinkley, Ford, Federal, Grasser, F-X, Hall-Lewis, Maxwell, Paige, Packard, Signal, Standard and Wilson.

The total wholesale business of motor vehicles, parts, tires and accessories in 1920 amounted to \$3,594,814,620. This included car and truck sales of \$2,232,927,678, parts and accessories of over \$725,000,000 and tire replacement business of \$636,750,000.

The automobile today pays more special taxes than any other industry. Total levies assessed upon the automobile exceed \$316,720,000.

Millions for Good Roads

It is estimated that during 1922 the different cities in the United States will spend \$600,000,000 for street work. And, during the current calendar year with state and federal aid there will be spent approximately \$800,000,000 on public roads in the United States. More than 900,000 motor trucks and 8,300,000 passenger cars are now registered. Within the next six years there should be 15,000,000 motor vehicles on the highways of the United States. From 12,000 to 15,000 miles of road a year are being completed.

Detroit Automobile Club

Automobile tourists may obtain detailed information, maps, the best routes, etc., concerning tours through Michigan from Detroit Automobile Club, Tuller Hotel, W. S. Gilbreath, Manager.



NAVIN FIELD BASEBALL PARK

Navin Field has a seating capacity of 25,000 the only park in the big league cities centrally located, being five minutes from all depots and heart of city.

Detroit—A City of Accomplishment, Generous Capital and Unlimited Power



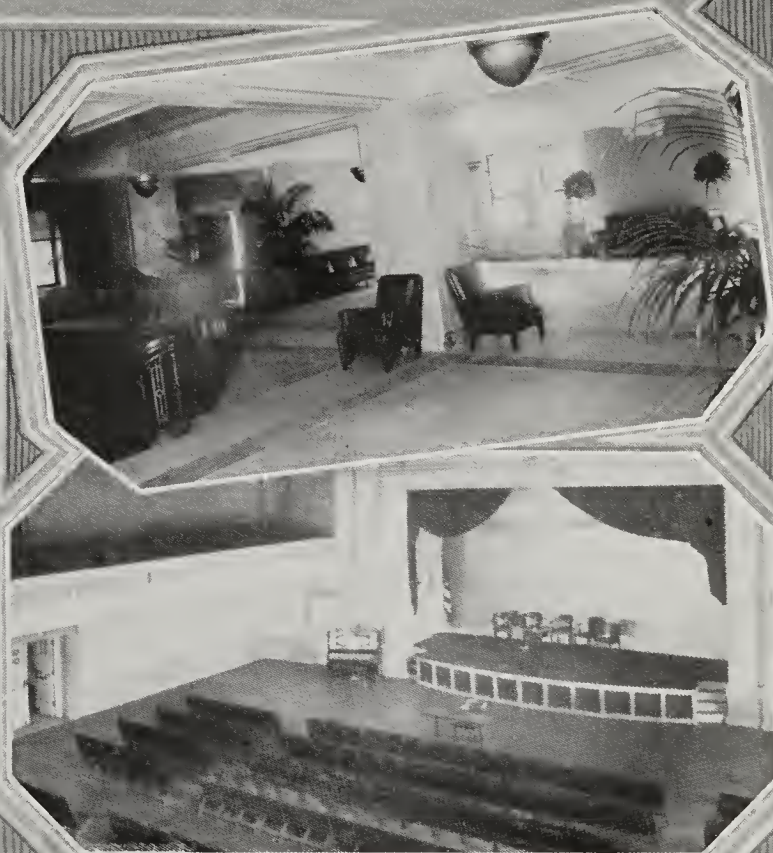
DETROIT BOARD OF COMMERCE

Detroit Board of Commerce, with a membership of 6,000, ranks as one of the leading commercial organizations in the United States, both in size and in the work it has accomplished. It boasts the largest and finest building in the country devoted to civic promotion work.

Two large dining rooms and 11 smaller ones, served by modern kitchens, occupy the basement. A spacious lobby, reading room, library and general offices are on the first floor. Half of the two top floors are occupied by an auditorium with a seating capacity of 1,400. The remainder of the building is devoted to smaller rooms and offices suitable for private meetings.

The organization maintains a bureau to render assistance to Detroit firms interested in foreign trade, and a department to assist Detroit employers in bettering the working conditions of their employees.

Valuable co-operation is given in the investigation and improving of housing conditions. The Board of Commerce Americanization Bureau is conceded to be the best in the country.

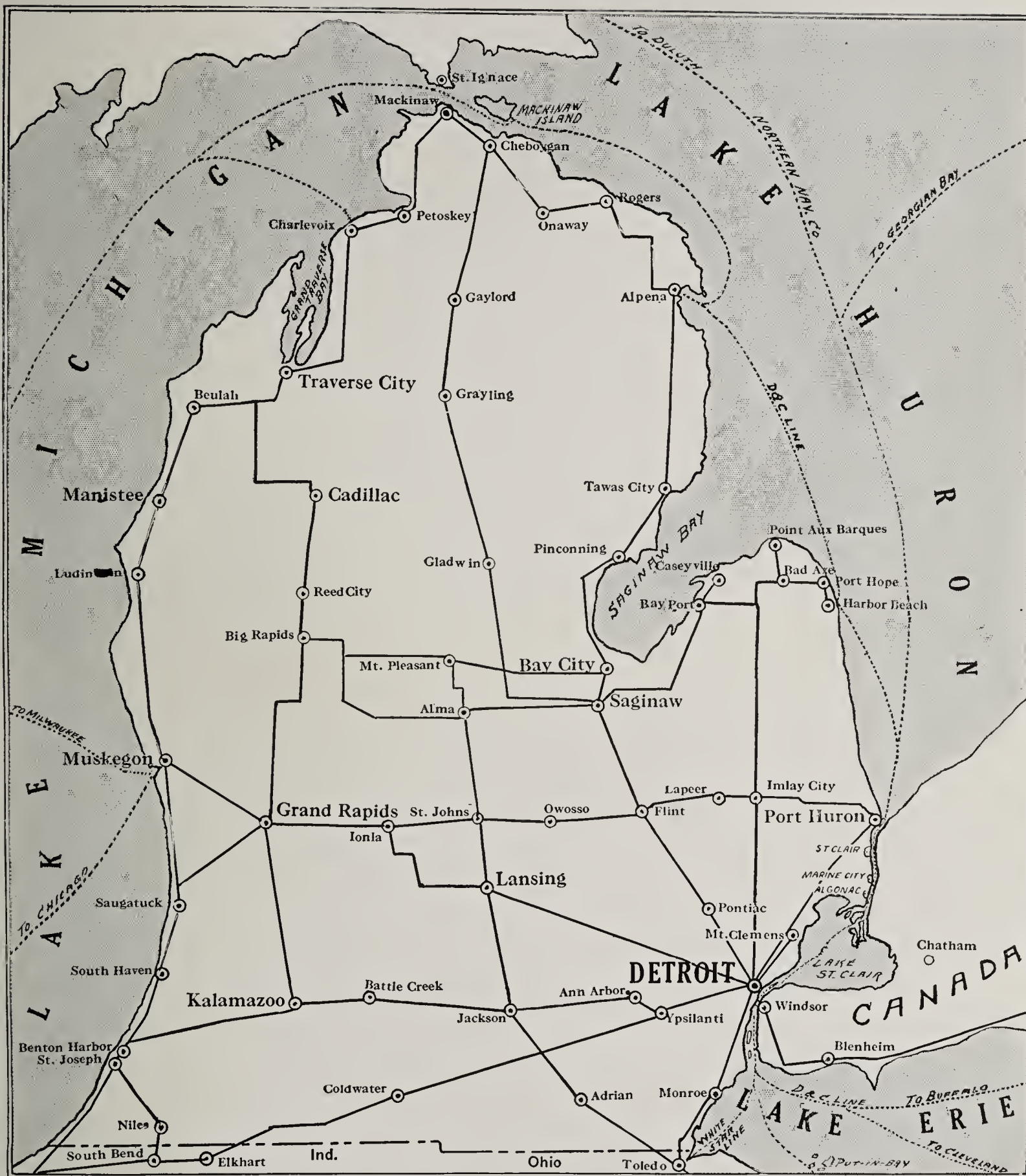


During the last fifteen years, this city has been able, through the *energy* of her *business men* to develop, as no other city has.



Description of City Map

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. M. C. R. R. Depot. | 23. Cadillac Hotel. | 42. Newcomb-Endicott Co. | 67. D. A. C. |
| 2. Union Depot. | 24. Orpheum Theatre | 43. J. L. Hudson Co. | 68. Madison-Lenox Hotels. |
| 4. News Bldg. | 25. Free Press Bldg. | 44. Family Theatre. | 69. Board of Education. |
| 6. D. & C. Nav. Co. | 27. White Star Line. | 47. Normandie Hotel | 70. Ste. Claire Hotel. |
| 7. Hotel Fort Shelby. | 28. Elliott-Taylor Co. | 49. Windsor Ferry. | 71. Detroit Opera House. |
| 10. Ashley & Dustin Stmr. | 29. Kresge Bldg. | 53. Henry Clay Hotel. | 72. County Bldg. |
| 12. Detroit Club | 30. Adams Theatre | 55. Spa Stag Hotel. | 73. Armory. |
| 13. Journal Bldg. | 31. Fyfe Bldg. | 56. Broadway Theatre | 75. Grand Trunk Depot. |
| 14. Northern Nav. Co. | 32. David Whitney Bldg. | 57. Library Park Hotel. | 79. Receiving Hospital. |
| 16. Recreation Bldg. | 34. Garrick Theatre. | 59. Crowley-Milner Co. | 80. Ste. Mary's Hospital. |
| 17. Post Office. | 35. Majestic Bldg. | 60. Temple Theatre. | 81. Museum of Art. |
| 18. Marquette Bldg. | 36. City Hall. | 63. Burns Hotel | 82. New Masonic Temple. |
| 20. Tuller Hotel. | 37. Norton Hotel. | 64. Gayety Theatre. | 83. Wolverine Hotel. |
| 21. Statler Hotel. | 40. Belle Isle Boats. | 65. D. U. R. Interurban Sta. | |
| 22. Washington Theatre. | 41. Madison Theatre. | 66. Bois Blanc Steamers. | |



DETROIT IS LOCATED IN THE HEART OF THE GREAT LAKES DISTRICT
576 Feet Above the Level of the Sea



GRAND CIRCUS PARK



BELLE ISLE PARK



THE CONVENTION CITY OF THE U.S.A.



LOG CABIN, PALMER PARK